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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 302



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20 May 1982

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BREZHNEV PROPOSES USSR-U.S. SUMMIT IN FALL

OW180742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, April 17 (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today expressed his readiness to meet the United States President Ronald Reagan in a "third country" this autumn, TASS reported today.

Brezhnev made the suggestion when he answered a question put by PRAVDA's correspondent during an interview today.

Early this month, Brezhnev had rejected Reagan's proposal for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting during a United Nations' disarmament session in New York in June.

Such a meeting, Brezhnev said in the interview, "must be well-prepared and held in a solid way, not incidentally in connection with this or that international forum."

Speaking about the time and venue of the proposed summit, the Soviet leader said that it could be held in "some third country, say in Finland or Switzerland, naturally with the preliminary consent of a corresponding government."

Brezhnev also considered October the "suitable time" for the meeting.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UN CALLS FOR RECOVERY OF PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

OW220827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, April 21 (XINHUA)--More nations at the seventh emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly today stressed an urgent need for the recovery of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Algerian Minister of Health Abderrazak Bouhara said that the Israeli Zionists were unmasking their real purposes of domination and expansion and that their misdeeds must be condemned. There was a pressing need for the Palestinian people to recover their national rights, he added.

J. V. Gbeho, representative of Ghana, described Israel's claims to occupied territories, its insidious increase in the tempo of annexation in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, its actions to expropriate Arab land and other illegal acts as "a threat to international peace and security." He urged the assembly to help halt potentially explosive developments in the Middle East.

Pakistani representative Niaz Naik said: "The threat to peace in the Middle East is growing and at its heart lies in Israel's expansionism and its callous denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people."

Angolan representative Elisio de Figueredo declared that Angola supported the Palestinian people in their struggle led by their sole authentic representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, against the Israeli military occupation of their land and for establishing their own independent sovereign state in Palestine. Without a solution to the issue of Palestinian independence and other Palestinian rights, there would be no fair, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, he said.

Kuwait representative Muhammad A. Abu al-Hasan pointed out that Israel's ultimate design for the occupied Arab territories aimed at vacating as many as possible the Arab people and annexing as much as possible the Arab land. In order to achieve those two objectives, Israel had committed many crimes "shielded by the United States protection," he said.

Japanese representative Masahiro Nisibori said: "Japan is firmly convinced that it is first and foremost essential that Israel withdraw from all the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem." He reaffirmed the Japanese view that the Palestine Liberation Organization represented the Palestinian people and that it was essential for the PLO to participate in the peace process in future.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CAPTURED USSR OFFICER VIEWS WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

OW291529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Islamabad, April 29 (XINHUA)—"The war the Soviet Union is carrying out in Afghanistan and the occupation of the country is unjust," said Alexandr Petrovich, a captured captain of a Soviet armoured unit, at a freedom-fighter base at Allah Jirgar, Zabul Province, Afghanistan.

Speaking to foreign reporters, the former Soviet commander of 80 men with 25 tanks said soldiers of his country were killing innocent Afghan civilians including children, women and the old.

Petrovich was taken prisoner during an operation searching for Mojahedin at a village in Parwan Province on March 15.

He told the reporters that since he came to Afghanistan in November 1980, the Parwan military base he guarded had come under Mojahedin attacks on three occasions. As a result, 25 Mig-fighters and 13 helicopters were destroyed.

He also revealed that the morale of the Soviet occupation forces was sinking, and war-weariness and homesickness were rampant among the rank and file of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

He told the press conference that he had received well treatment in the hands of the Mojahedin.

An Afghan guerrillas leader told XINHUA that they do not kill prisoners-of-war, and are contacting the International Committee of Red Cross for their future.

Also speaking at the press conference was another Soviet captive, (Kusrov Varerie Uroviech). The 19-year-old military motor-cyclist said many Soviet soldiers had been lured to Afghanistan with promises of promotions. "Before we came to Afghanistan, our commander told us we were going to Afghanistan to fight the Chinese, Americans, Pakistanis and Egyptians. But since I arrived here on December 26, 1981, I have found none of them except Afghans," he said.

This was the second press conference sponsored by the Islamic party of Afghanistan headed by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, member of the newly formed Islamic Unity of Afghan Mojahedin, in this military training base since the Soviet invasion of the country. The first was held at the end of last year.



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAILAND CLAIMS LAOS PROVOKED SHOOTING INCIDENT

OW010808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 1 (XINHUA)--General Saiyud Kerdphol, supreme commander of the Thai Royal Armed Forces, said yesterday the Monday night shooting of a Thai patrol boat by Laotian troops was provoked by the Laotian side while the boat was cruising on the Thai side of the Mekong River, the BANGKOK POST reported today.

Thai navy sources disclosed earlier that two Thai navy petty officers were killed and one wounded when their boat came under fire from the Laotian side on the Mekong River on April 26. It was reported the Thai patrol boat had intercepted a Laotian row boat and arrested two occupants on board on espionage charges.

General Saiyud reaffirmed the charge made by the Supreme Command and the Thai Royal Navy that the Laotian shooting was a provocative and unfriendly act "for which the provocateur must bear full responsibility."

However, he said Thailand was willing to follow the joint communiques signed between the two countries, expressing the desire to solve disputes through negotiations.

He disclosed that local officials from both countries would meet for talks aimed at preventing the recurrence of a similar incident.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a memorandum sent by the Laotian Foreign Ministry to the Thai Embassy in Vientiane described the shooting as a "minor incident" and expressed the Laotian Government's willingness to negotiate with the Thai authorities to solve the problem. However, the memorandum made no mention of the death of two Thai navy officers.

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### VISIT OF LUXEMBOURG'S PRIME MINISTER WERNER DESCRIBED

#### Zhou Weizhi, Werner Attend Drama

OW301652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner attended a dance drama "Silk Road Episode" presented by art troupe of the Ministry of Coal Industry here this evening.

At the end of the performance, Werner and his Vice Prime-Minister Colette Flesch mounted the stage to shake hands with the performers and present them a basket of flowers.

The performance was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture.

Present were Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, and Zhang Chanming, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Earlier today, the guests toured the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs. In the afternoon, they visited the Yong He Lamasery.

#### Werner Visits Heroes Monument

OW301530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Pierre Werner, prime minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and Madam Werner, laid a wreath this afternoon before the monument to the people's heroes in Tiananmen Square. On hand was Zhang Chanming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Amid the solemn music, Prime Minister Werner, Madam Werner, and their party, stood in silent tribute before the monument.

#### Meets Zhao, Visits Nanjing

OW021632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)--Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner left here for Nanjing at noon today after wishing farewell to Chinese Premier

Zhao Ziyang at the state guesthouse. Werner thanked the premier for his warm reception during his stay. He invited Zhao Ziyang to visit Luxembourg at a time convenient to him.

Premier Zhao said that he would be very happy to visit that country. He said: "Your excellency prime minister's Beijing visit is short, but fruitful. Your visit will further enhance the friendship between our two countries."

The guests were greeted at the Nanjing airport by Hui Yuyu and Wang Bingshi, governor and vice-governor of Jiangsu Province, and Wang Zhaoquan, city mayor. The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government gave a banquet this evening for Werner. Accompanying the guests are Zhang Canming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg.

#### Werner Arrives in Xian

OW031810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Xian, May 3 (XINHUA)--Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, his wife and party arrived here from Nanjing by special plane this afternoon in the company of vice-minister of foreign affairs Zhang Canming.

There were greeted at the airport by Yu Mingtao and Li Lianbi, governor and vice-governor of Shaanxi Province, and Zhang Tiemin, acting mayor of Xi'an.

The guests visited a museum some 30 kilometers east of this ancient city to see the hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated from sites near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang (259-210 B.C.), first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.). They also toured the famous Huaqing Hot Springs.

Prime Minister Werner and his party were honored at a banquet hosted by the Provincial People's Government this evening.

Governor Yu, in his toast, said that the 1979 visit to Xi'an by Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg still remained a pleasant memory to the people of Shaanxi. He said that Prime Minister Werner's current visit would promote friendship between the people of China and Luxembourg.

Werner described his visit to the ancient city of Xi'an as an exciting occasion. While building socialist ethics, the Chinese people were paying much attention to the study of their history over thousands of years, he said.

This morning, the Luxembourg guests visited the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge and the Nanjing Iron and Steel Works. After the visit, the prime minister said, "The Chinese people should feel proud of the extremely magnificent bridge."

### Werner Visits Guilin

OW042224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Guilin, May 4 (XINHUA)--Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, his wife and party arrived here this afternoon by special plane from Xian.

The Luxembourg guests were greeted at the airport by Qin Yingji, chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Government, and Liang Shan, mayor of Guilin.

This evening, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional and Guilin City People's Governments gave a banquet in honor of the Luxembourg guests. Chairman Qin and Prime Minister Werner toasted to the continuous development of friendship between the two peoples and cooperation between the two countries.

In the afternoon, the Luxembourg guests visited the luti (reed flute) cave and other scenic spots.

During their stay in Xi'an this morning, the Luxembourg guests visited the Dayan Pagoda and the Shaanxi Provincial Museum.

After visiting the museum, Prime Minister Werner said, "From here I have come to understand the ancient culture of China. Viewing from the angle of world history, China has made great contributions to the development of the world civilization."

CSO: 4000/112

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAILAND REJECTS SRV REQUEST FOR DIRECT TRADE

OW132108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 13 (XINHUA)--Thailand has rejected Vietnam's request for direct trade with her and increased export across the Thai-Kampuchean border, according to press reports here today.

The Thai stance was announced by (Prasong Soonsiri), secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand, yesterday.

A Vietnamese diplomat here called on a high-ranking official of the Thai Commerce Ministry recently to express his country's hope to import rice directly from Thailand.

(Prasong) said that Thailand had put restrictions on the export of certain kinds of commodities, particularly of strategic materials, so that such materials would not fall into the hands of certain countries, which were fighting a war, and bring harm to the security of Thailand.

He said that now Vietnam's economy was in a very bad state, with large amounts of foreign debt. Therefore, it could not afford to buy commodities from Thailand. Even the World Bank would not extend any loans to Vietnam because nobody believed that Vietnam's economic, financial and banking situation would turn for the better.

(Prasong) said that trade between Thailand and Laos would continue at opened ports. As for the export of commodities listed among strategic materials, permission must be granted by local officials concerned. In the case of Kampuchea, (Prasong) said, no trade was allowed as the Thai-Kampuchean border had been closed, for there were no diplomatic ties between Bangkok and the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

(Prasong Soonsiri) said that no countries were permitted to transport strategic materials through Thailand to any Indochinese country which would "harm the security of Thailand."

CSO: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TALKS WITH SRV

OW031945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 3 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila reiterated here yesterday that it is not a suitable time for a dialogue with Vietnam but Thailand is not closing the door to such a dialogue.

Sitthi was speaking at an early morning airport press conference after returning from Paris with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

France was the last leg of Prem's four-nation European tour.

He said that in his talks with the French foreign minister, the French side proposed a dialogue between Bangkok and Hanoi because Thailand has been closely related with the Kampuchean problem and the developments in the area. He told his French counterpart that Thailand is a member state of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Before it takes any decision it has to consult other ASEAN states. Besides, it is not a suitable time for a dialogue with Vietnam.

Sitthi said he has told the French foreign minister that Thailand has no intention to discontinue its ties with Vietnam and remains ready to hold negotiations with it. But these negotiations should start "at a lower level" instead of at high levels, he added.

It should be made clear to the French Government that Thailand still demands a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, a demand contained in U.N. resolutions, the Thai foreign minister said.

CSO: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI PREMIER REVIEWS RECENT WEST EUROPEAN TOUR

OW021232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 2 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said today that his ten-day West European tour has achieved satisfactory results which are conducive to the strengthening of the friendly and economic relations between Thailand and these nations.

He made these remarks to reporters on his return from a tour of Belgium, Austria, Britain and France.

He said: "During the meetings, top leaders of the four countries showed concern over the problems in this region, especially those endangering peace in the region resulted from the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, as well as superpowers' role in this region."

He said, the four countries and the European Economic Community supported the ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea.

Leaders of these nations, he said, had assured him that they would not change their policies on Kampuchea. "So long as Vietnam refuses to implement the UN resolutions demanding withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean right to decide their own destiny, they will not resume economic aid to Vietnam," he noted.

Referring to the Indochinese refugee problem facing Thailand, Prem said that the four countries and the EEC "appreciate Thailand's humanitarian policy and sympathize with it for its heavy burdens. They have promised to continue to help Thailand solve this problem."

CSO: 4000/95



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI PRIME MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN UNITED KINGDOM

OW301614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 30 (XINHUA)--General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, left here for Paris today to continue his current European tour after a two-day official visit to Britain.

During his stay in London, General Prem and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher had talks on a number of international and regional issues including Kampuchea and the Falkland (Malvinas) crisis.

At a press conference here yesterday, General Prem condemned the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. Thailand would never accept Vietnam's military occupation as a status quo, he said.

General Prem expected that a coalition government of the three sides of Kampuchea could be set up soon.

General Prem also expressed concern over the current international trend to reduce aid to refugees in Southeast Asia. British sources said that Mrs Thatcher praised Thailand's efforts and contribution in this area.

Speaking later on at a luncheon hosted by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Britain, General Prem pointed out that the relations between Thailand and Britain could be brought "ever closer through investment and trade." He hoped that bilateral trade would be further increased and Britain would play a more active role in investing in his country.

The Thai Prime Minister arrived in London on April 28 after visiting Belgium and Austria, the first two legs of his European tour. He is accompanied by his ministers of foreign affairs, trade, industry and agriculture.

CSO: 4000/95



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THAI OFFICIAL RECOUNTS SRV DRY SEASON CASUALTIES

OW261310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 26 (XINHUA)--A senior Thai security official told the NATION REVIEW last week that the Vietnamese occupation troops had suffered very heavy casualties in this year's dry-season operation against the Kampuchean resistance forces.

In an exclusive interview with the paper, Prasong Soonsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council (NSC) of Thailand, said that the Vietnamese had deployed heavy weapons and military equipment during this year's dry season operation. They included armoured carriers, artillery pieces, and 130-mm cannons which have a firing range of 26 to 27 kilometres. The Vietnamese also employed more aircraft to give close air support in the operation, he added.

However, Prasong said the Khmer Rouge guerrillas' ambush tactics and guerrilla warfare had dealt quite a blow to the Vietnamese. Bridges were blown up and ambushes were frequent, creating some serious logistical supply obstacles to the Vietnamese. A large number of Vietnamese troops had been killed or wounded by land mines.

The NSC secretary general disclosed that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea also suffered from an acute shortage of food, rampant of malaria and other difficulties. "All these problems have made it impossible for Vietnam to achieve its goal in launching a large-scale and heavy dry-season offensive in western Kampuchea this year," he noted.

He pointed out that although the Vietnamese had suffered big losses in the dry-season, their present military movement showed that they still intended to fight on in the rainy season. "The war in Kampuchea will continue. It will be a war of attrition. The Vietnamese simply cannot achieve their goal," he said.

The NSC secretary general also disclosed that the Soviet Union continued to dispatch military aid to Vietnam, and Russian experts were also in Kampuchea. At the moment, the interests of Vietnam and Soviet Union run in parallel but Hanoi aims only at short-term objectives, which is to consolidate its

influence over Kampuchea and Laos. And to achieve that Vietnam still has to depend on the Soviet Union. Moscow seeks long-term objectives, meanwhile, and views what Vietnam is doing as being favourable to its own interests in the long run. In the end, the Soviet Union will have access to bases and other military facilities in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, he said.

CSO: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOINT DEFENSE GROUP DISCUSSES U.S. AID TO TURKEY

OW291522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, April 29 (XINHUA)--The Turkish-American high-level joint defense group at its first official meeting here on April 27-28 reviewed common security considerations of the two countries "particularly with regard to the modernization of the Turkish armed forces as a priority objective," according to a press release issued here following the meeting.

The press release said, "The group also assessed the global as well as the regional aspects of the overall threat against the NATO alliance and exchanged views on the western security objectives and requirements."

It said, "In this connection, possible shortfalls in NATO's defensive and deterrent capabilities that currently exist in the region were examined."

The release went on, "It was particularly noted that the improvement of Turkey's political, economic and military strength has become an increasingly vital factor for enhancing regional stability and peace."

According th Turkish daily MILLIYET today, both sides agreed that U.S. aid to Turkey should be increased every year systematically.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ANTINUCLEAR WEEK ACTIVITIES CLOSE IN UNITED STATES

OW280725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] New York, April 26 (XINHUA)--An estimated one million people throughout the United States had taken part in the "Ground Zero Week," an anti-nuclear movement, which came to a close yesterday.

Activities during the "week," sponsored by the anti-nuclear group "ground zero," included teach-ins, forums and film-showing on the horrors of nuclear war and the impelling need to freeze nuclear weapons, held in 650 cities, 350 universities and more than 1,000 high schools all over the country.

With the stepping-up of the nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union in recent years, popular concern about the possible outbreak of nuclear war has been mounting and has gradually led to the emergence by an anti-nuclear movement.

Since taking office the Reagan administration has drastically augmented military spending and slashed social welfare funds. This has caused bitterness among the man-in-the-street and has consequently made them join the ranks of the anti-nuclear movement.

A local press commentator said the anti-nuclear movement "is going to be to the 1980's what the civil rights movement was to the 1960's and what the anti-war movement was to the 1970's."

CSO: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

OW261547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi was authorized by his government today to deliver a speech expressing Japan's deep worry about the sharpening dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

The Japanese Government tried to persuade the two sides to prevent the armed conflict from spreading.

The foreign minister said Japan appealed once again for "an immediate cessation of hostilities" and "an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the islands" in accordance with the U.N. resolution adopted at the Security Council on April 3. He added, "Japan is convinced that the door is open for a settlement of this issue through diplomatic moves. It hopes in earnest that the countries concerned will make more efforts for a peaceful solution of the matter."

Japanese opposition parties also made statements today regretting the British troops' landing on the South Georgia Island and asking Argentina and the United Kingdom to stop fighting and enter into peaceful negotiations. The Japan Socialist Party said that "the Malvinas Islands, seen from the historical point of view, should belong to Argentina." But it sternly criticized the two countries for resorting to force.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UK CABINET CONFERS ON U.S. PEACE PROPOSAL

OW250342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 24 (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher called an emergency meeting of her inner cabinet here this evening to consider the latest peace proposals on Falklands (Malvinas) crisis brought back from Washington by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

The positions of Britain and Argentina are said to be still "very far apart."

The meeting lasted nearly three hours with Mr Pym reporting in detail his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, mediator in the crisis. There was also "a thorough discussion" on the options open to the government. A report said that the meeting decided to get in touch with Haig again and continue the search for a diplomatic solution through the American secretary of state.

Soon after his return from Washington early this morning, Pym went straight from the airport to Downing Street to report to the prime minister. He told reporters afterwards that there had been "a bit of progress." But later the foreign office made it clear that what Pym had referred to was "procedural progress."

Officials said that the proposals Pym brought back from Washington had been compiled largely by the United States and they contain elements of both British and Argentine proposals made during the recent rounds of shuttle diplomacy. No official comment has been made on the new proposals but people are warned against expecting any quick solution to the dispute. Press reports point out that the main obstacle remains the difference on the key issues of sovereignty and the Argentine withdrawal.

The Ministry of Defence here today denied reports that part of the British task force had landed on South Georgia, 800 miles off the Falklands, which is now also under the Argentine occupation. It refused to comment on claims that two British warships are now off the coast of that island. Speculation seems to have increased here that a limited scale of military action might come soon so as to step up pressure on Argentina to reach a negotiated settlement.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### JAPAN-USSR ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE ENDS

OW231732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 (XINHUA)--The third Japanese-Soviet round-table conference ended here Thursday with "differences of opinion" between the two sides remaining unsolved.

This was stated by a joint statement issued at the end of the three-day conference sponsored by the Vietnam's league for Japan-USSR friendship, the Japan-USSR Friendship Association and three other organizations. The Soviet delegation was led by merchant marine minister Timofey Guzhenko, the first Soviet minister to visit Japan since the Soviet aggression of Afghanistan.

In his keynote speech, director-general of the Japan-USSR Friendship Association Toshiaki Yokoyama noted that Japan has in no way removed its apprehensions regarding the developments in Afghanistan and Poland and the Soviet military buildup in northern territories belonging to Japan. That is why the Japanese people have heightened their vigilance against the USSR.

However, the Soviet side reiterated that "there is no territory problem between the Soviet Union and Japan." It attributed the deterioration of Japanese-Soviet relations to "anti-Soviet campaign by some persons" and "the U.S. pressure to force Japan to take part in the strategy against the Soviet Union." The Soviet arguments were repeatedly refuted by the Japanese side at the conference.

While discussing bilateral relations, the Soviet side demanded the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese friendship treaty and putting aside the northern territories problem. But the Japanese side pointed out that "as there are deep and serious differences between Japan and the Soviet Union, it is impossible to cover up the rift by sounding rhetoric about principles."

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### KIM IL-SONG MARKS DPRK ARMY'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

OW270100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-song yesterday called for greater efforts to strengthen the Korean People's Army so as to smash the ever-blatant clamours of the enemy for a new war.

Kim Il-song underlined this need at a banquet given by him here yesterday evening to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) released the text of his speech today.

Kim Il-song recalled the heroic contributions of the Korean People's Army to the independence of Korea during the anti-Japanese war and the defence of the fruit of revolution during the fatherland liberation war against U.S. aggression.

He said, "During the half a century of arduous, fierce revolutionary struggle, our revolutionary armed forces have been trained and tempered politically and ideologically and in military technique and have grown into an invincible army which has acquired the juche-oriented art of war and rich combat experience."

Kim Il-song said, "The security of our country and the victory of our revolution are firmly guaranteed by the unconquerable Korean People's Army."

He stressed the need to set up a solid all-people defence system with the people's army as the core. "We must ensure that all the people are under arms and study military affairs in earnest." He said, "It is a notable and beautiful tradition of our society that the army and the people love each other and help each other."

As the party's role in the army, Kim Il-song said, "The people's army must be infinitely loyal to the party's leadership. Without this leadership, it would be impossible to maintain its revolutionary character and successfully fulfil the important mission entrusted to it by the country and the people."



"Today," Kim Il-song said, "we take great pride in saying confidently that we have built up an indestructible self-reliant defence power capable of destroying aggressors from any quarters and safeguarding the socialist motherland."

Kim Il-song pledged to "strengthen unity and solidarity with the international revolutionary forces in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and for national sovereignty.

In his speech, Kim Il-song condemned the United States and the South Korean ruling clique for their manoeuvres to heighten tension in the Korean Peninsula.

Among those present at the banquet were Korean party and government leaders as well as diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in Pyongyang.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE CALLS FOR UNITED WORKERS

OW012121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Harare, May 1 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Mugabe today called on all workers to unite and organise themselves under lawful workers' trade unions and try to transform Zimbabwe society from a colonialist dependence to a socialist self-reliance.

Mugabe made the remarks at a mass rally at Rufaro Stadium here to celebrate May Day. He said, May Day is an occasion for the revolutionary working class to rededicate themselves to the task of fighting imperialism in all its forms.

He urged all Zimbabwe workers to unite not only by themselves in Zimbabwe but with the international working class movement.

Referring to the achievements since independence, Mugabe stressed the significance of forming workers' committee and works council system throughout the country. He added wide communication gap between workers and management and between workers and government have been narrowed through introduction of workers' committee.

In conclusion, Mugabe said, "all workers should cherish our sovereign independence and need for permanent peace by maintaining maximum vigilance against lawless bandits, political malcontents and saboteurs on pay-roll of South Africa who seek overthrow of our democracy and sovereign rule."

Rallies were held throughout the country to mark May Day today.

CSO: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KAMPUCHEA OPPOSES INTERNATIONAL AID TO VIETNAM

OW251220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, April 24 (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchea voiced its objection at the 13th session of the committee of food aid policies and programs here Saturday to a proposed committee's aid to the Vietnamese authorities.

Refuting a proposal put forward at the session to help build an irrigation project in Tay--Ninh, Vietnam, Te Sun Hoa, representative of the permanent office of Democratic Kampuchea to U.N. in Geneva, said that the location of the project borders upon Tay Ninh Province, Kampuchea. [As received] Once the project is approved, many people in the region will fall victim of the project. For instance, he went on to say, Hanoi has turned 100 apartments and village hospitals built with the aid of the world food program into a barracks of the Vietnamese occupationists.

He pointed out that the generous assistance of the international community should not be turned into weapons in the hands of some people. It is known to all that the Vietnamese clique has embezzled tremendous funds, even the humanitarian aid to victimized Kampuchians, for spending in war.

The 13th session which opened here on April 19 will last till 30. The proposal on the irrigation project in Vietnam was strongly rejected by representatives of Thailand, Argentina, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THAI OFFICIAL DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA PROBLEM

OW291551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 29 (XINHUA)--A high Thai official (Prasong Soonsiri) said of late that the problem of Kampuchea must be settled from the fundamental, not from the outside. And any settlement must agree with the related U.N. resolutions and adhere to the principles. No compromise solutions should be taken into consideration.

(Prasong), secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand made the above statement on April 26 in an interview with the Thai daily SIAM RATH. He pointed out: "The Indochina problem, i.e., the Kampuchean problem, is a big problem. I consider it deserves special attention and constant concern. Guidelines most favorable to the national security must be worked out."

On invasions from the Kampuchean side across the Thai-Kampuchean border, (Prasong) said: "No matter such invasions are deliberate or not, we must be on our guard and drive the invaders out."

"As to whether the three parties can get united at present," he said, "I think they should continue their efforts towards this end. For even though they can get united at present, it does not mean the immediate withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. We should also take some other measures."

He said: "The problem fundamentally lies in the Kampuchean people themselves who ought to get united. When they move towards this end, we should help them."

Referring to the proposed dialogue between Thailand and Vietnam on Kampuchea, he said: "I don't think direct dialogue with Vietnam could achieve any good result. Nevertheless, it does not mean that dialogue cannot be conducted between our two countries. We can talk to each other since we maintain relations."

CSO: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI OFFICIAL NOTES RECENT FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA

OW221810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 22 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops since early March have launched a series of more violent mopping-up operations against Kampuchean resistance forces in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas. The operations, however, have failed to achieve their goals, said Lt. General Som Kataphan, director of the information office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, at a news conference today.

Som said Kampuchean resistance forces have successfully compelled [as received] the operations with guerrilla warfare, destroying the enemy's logistics line and diminishing its offensives.

Nonetheless, Som said the fighting posed a grave danger to security in Thai border areas. He said two Vietnamese battalions mounted attacks on democratic Kampuchean and Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) forces on April 2 and 3 in Kampuchea near Prachinburi Province in Thailand.

Additional Vietnamese troops equipped with sophisticated weapons are moving to the Kampuchean-Thai border areas and several highways have been turned into all-weather roads, Som said. The Battambang airport also has been turned into the third biggest airport in Kampuchea, he said.

Despite Kampuchea's rainy season, Som said Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops will continue the mopping-up operations against the Kampuchean resistance forces. However, he said the operations will not wipe out Kampuchean resistance forces.

Pobsuk Sutranan, representative of the Thai Army Command, also said at the conference that in the past month, the Kampuchean resistance forces have been "locked in fierce fighting with Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces that have attacked Thai border posts, killing or wounding many Thai border inhabitants."

CSO: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN, INDIA HOLD FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

OW191910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 (XINHUA)--India has asked Japan to increase its economic aid including commodity loans needed for the implementation of India's sixth five-year economic program, according to press reports here.

The Indian request was made at the third regular foreign ministers' consultative meeting of the two countries here today.

Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and his Japanese counterpart Sakurauchi exchanged views at the meeting on bilateral economic cooperation and international issues.

Rao was quoted as saying that India would maintain its non-aligned diplomacy of not leaning toward either of the two superpowers although his country has friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Referring to India's relations with China, Rao said these relations are making progress slowly. India is also trying to improve its relations with Pakistan, he said.

The Japanese side promised economic cooperation with India and welcomed improvement in India's relations with both China and Pakistan.

CSO: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SRV, HENG SAMRIN TROOPS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

OW191311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 19 (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean (DK) Forces have inflicted heavy losses on Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops in battles on the western highlands of Kampuchea opposite the Thai districts of Aranyaprathet and Wattana Nakhorn in Prachin Buri Province, the BANGKOK POST reported quoting sources close to the DK today.

The sources disclosed yesterday that the DK guerrillas had killed and wounded 3,000 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops and knocked out a number of tanks in the fightings in Phnom Malai, Phnom Mak Houen, Khao Loem and Khao Din mountains since the beginning of this year. Most of the destroyed Soviet-made tanks were knocked out by landmines, according to the sources.

The sources said the guerrillas had launched flank and rear attacks against the advancing Vietnamese force, harassed their logistic supplies and blown up their strategic roads. They said the Vietnamese had sustained such heavy losses that all their troops were withdrawn last Monday from twelve contested zones including Chakrei, Baraing Tok, Phnom Sampoeore, Loun, Kilometres 12 and 13 of Highway 502 which runs parallel to the Thai border.

The sources added that all the DK bases in western Kampuchea opposite Aranyaprathet and Wattana Nakhorn districts were intact even though a few of them, including the one at Khao Din, were briefly overrun by the Vietnamese forces.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MAY DAY RALLIES IN WEST EUROPE, JAPAN REPORTED

OW020744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)--Workers held demonstrations and rallies in West Europe and Japan yesterday to celebrate International Labor Day, demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

In Italy, tens of thousands of workers held rallies and demonstrations in scores of cities, demanding guarantees for employment, renewed contracts and a new economic policy.

Addressing the meeting in Bologna, Pierre Carniti, secretary general of the Italian confederation of working people trade unions, drew attention to the seriousness of unemployment in the country. "It is an extremely pressing social problem," he said, urging the government to adopt a new economic policy.

In Finland, about 15,000 people took to the streets in Helsinki. The demonstrators carried streamers and placards inscribed with slogans: "no to war," "nuclear-free Europe," "guarantee for employment," etc.

France marked its first May Day under the first socialist government with marchers and rallies in Paris and other cities.

Similar demonstrations and rallies were held in Greece, West Germany, Spain and Portugal.

In Japan, 350,000 workers attended a rally in Tokyo jointly organised by the General Council of Trade Union of Japan, the Japanese Confederation of Labour, the Federation of Independent Trade Unions and the National Federation of Industrial Organisation. Leaders of the four trade union organisations expressed in their speeches the determination to fight for a better life and rights of the Japanese workers.

A declaration adopted at the rally demands reduction of taxes, increase of real wages for workers and easing of trade frictions between Japan and Western countries.



The declaration also condemns the intensified nuclear arms race between the superpowers and urges the Japanese Government to continue to pursue its "non-nuclear three principles."

The rally also adopted a special resolution demanding that May Day be formally set as one of the national holidays.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### U.S., JAPAN CONDUCT JOINT NAVAL EXERCISES

OW201546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 (XINHUA)--The five-week Pacific basin cooperation naval exercises reached the climax as U.S. naval troops and Japanese maritime self-defense forces conducted joint operations for command of the ocean, according to Japanese news reports today.

The naval exercises began March 23 in the central Pacific Ocean and were jointly conducted by naval forces from the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

During the joint operations held to seek superiority of the ocean, U.S. and Japanese naval forces also experimented with using electronic warfare for exchanging tactical information and with launching missiles at an imaginary enemy on the sea.

The Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported that the exercises were designed to demonstrate Japan's role in defending its sea lanes as a supplementary force to U.S. combat troops in the western Pacific.

More than 29,000 troops, some 60 warships--including aircraft carriers, cruisers and nuclear-powered submarines--more than 120 aircraft fighters and anti-sub reconnaissance planes were used during the exercises.

This was the eighth time joint exercises have been conducted in the western Pacific Ocean since 1971. The first time Japan participated in the exercises was in 1981.

CSO: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRG, U.S. SIGN NEW AGREEMENT ON MILITARY FORCES

OW161222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, April 15 (XINHUA)--An agreement to increase U.S. military forces in West Germany to "more than twice their present strength" at times of tension was signed by the two countries here today.

Under the agreement, the United States will, within 10 days at times of war or crisis, bring its troop strength in the country from the present four divisions to ten. West Germany will provide 93,000 military reserves in support of the U.S. reinforcements. It will also undertake to protect U.S. military installations, maintain communication links and provide logistic supplies.

The agreement will be in force in 1983 for a period of four years. Its implementation requires a cost of 1.2 billion marks, of which 0.55 billion marks will be covered by West Germany through military appropriations.

Foreign Minister of West Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher said at the signing ceremony that the agreement will increase NATO's deterrent force in Central Europe and therefore accords with the interests of West Germany and the whole alliance.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CANADA CELEBRATES FULL INDEPENDENCE FROM UK

OW180808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Ottawa, April 17 (XINHUA)--Fifty thousand Canadians gathered at the Parliament Hill here this morning in a grand celebration of Canada's full independence following the patriation of the country's constitution from Britain.

From now on Canada has full power to execute and reform its own constitution.

When Queen Elizabeth II formally proclaimed the patriation of the constitution at the ceremony, the excited crowds began to sing "O Canada," their national anthem. The red and white maple leaf, Canada's national flag, was everywhere to meet the eye.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau declared "at long last, Canada is acquiring full and complete national sovereignty."

Canada was constituted in 1867 as a self-governing federation within the British Empire and it achieved independent status in 1931. However, colonial vestiges still remained. According to the old constitution, the British North American act adopted by British parliament 115 years ago, Britain retained the power of amending the constitution.

After many years of great differences between Canada's federal and provincial governments, a bill to patriate and amend the British North American act as Canada's new constitution was agreed upon and passed by the Canadian parliament last December to end the anomalous situation.

The new constitution, which includes a charter of rights, does not alter Canada's status as a member of the British commonwealth with the queen as its head of state.

While the majority of the Canadian people are pleased with the complete independence, the opposition to the new constitution from Quebec Province, observers say, might become an unstabilizing factor in the country's politics.

CSC: 4000/95

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NICARAGUA PROTESTS PRESENCE OF U.S. WARSHIP

OW170144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan Government has urged the United States to withdraw a U.S. Navy destroyer from Nicaraguan territorial waters, according to a report from Managua.

In a protest note to the U.S. Government the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said Thursday the three-day presence of the destroyer in Nicaraguan waters "violated Nicaragua's territorial sovereignty."

BARRICADA, newspaper of Nicaragua's ruling Sandinist Liberation Front, identified the destroyer as the USS Coontz and said the vessel is equipped with missiles and torpedoes.

"This act of force is a clear denial of the publicized desire of the U.S. Government to contribute to a lessening of tensions in the region and confirms that it continues not to rule out military adventures against Nicaragua," the letter said.

Nicaragua yesterday extended a one-month state of emergency, declared March 1 to ready the nation for what it defined as an imminent U.S.-backed invasion by Nicaraguan exiles.

Nicaragua also offered to Washington yesterday a 13-point plan to improve strained relations between the two countries. The plan counters an eight-point proposal announced last week by the United States.

The Nicaraguan plan reportedly calls for the withdrawal of U.S. warships from Central American waters and for an end to U.S. spy flights over Nicaragua.

It also calls for the closure of military training camps in the United States used by Nicaraguans and the prohibition of force in the solution of disputes in Central America and the Caribbean.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### U.S. SAYS USSR WORLD'S BIGGEST ARMS DEALER

OW301333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 29 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has said that the Soviet Union exported 9.6 billion dollars in military equipment to other countries in 1979, as against 5.1 billion dollars from the United States when global arms exports hit a record high of nearly 24 billion dollars.

In its latest survey released here yesterday, the agency said a considerable amount of arms were delivered to the developing countries. During the 1977-1980 period, the arms sold to these countries by the Soviet Union and the United States were 27,529 million and 17,260 million dollars, nearly 40 percent and 16 percent respectively of the total arms deliveries to the Third World.

The Soviet Union has increasingly used arms transfers "as a major instrument for its foreign policy of expansion," says the report. According to an analysis made by the report, during the period 1977 through 1980, the Soviet Union entered into arms transfer agreements with 38 Third World countries. Soviet arms sales were focused on strategically-located countries in North Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. In South Asia, the primary Soviet arms agreements were signed with Vietnam. Cuba was the major Latin American recipient of Soviet arms.

One of the main objectives of the Soviet arms sales is to acquire hard currencies in order to meet balance of payments deficits resulting from the trade with the West.

The U.S. administration has also stepped up arms sales and used it as a major instrument of foreign policy. It is reported that the Reagan administration is prepared to sell a total of more than 24 billion dollars in arms in fiscal 1982, compared to a record 15.8 billion dollars in 1975 during the Ford administration. But even with the projected increase in U.S. deliveries in the 1980's, the Soviet Union would remain the world's most active weapons merchant.

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CHINESE COMMENTARY ON YUGOSLAVIA

#### Austrian, Yugoslav Presidents Meet

OW162208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (XINHUA)--Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger concluded a three-day visit here today with the assurance to further his country's political, economic and cultural cooperation with Yugoslavia.

According to a joint communique issued here, the two sides agreed to promote bilateral trade, economic cooperation and coordination in production. Efforts will also be made to put economic relations between the two countries on a long stable and balanced basis, the communique said.

While visiting Zagreb, capital of Croatia, President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger had talks with the president of the presidency of Croatia, Jakov Blazevic, and other officials.

The issue of processing in Croatia some 1.5 million tonnes of oil to be exported to Austria was discussed during the talks in Zagreb. The talks also concerned the possibilities of Austrian investments in harbour facilities in Rijeka for handling Austrian goods in transit. The Austrian president also paid a visit to the "Rade Koncar" factory which cooperates successfully with some Austrian firms.

According to the communique, Kirchschlaeger said Austria will ensure the rights and positions of Yugoslavia's Croatian and Slovene minorities in Austria. He also pledged to improve the position of Yugoslav workers in Austria and their working and living conditions.

The Austrian president also met Yugoslav President Sergej Kraigher and exchanged views on international issues, the communique said.

The two presidents firmly opposed the use and threat of force in international relations. Both presidents upheld respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country. They called for an immediate halt of arms race, the beginning of real nuclear disarmament and the reduction of conventional weapons.

The two presidents noted, the communique said, that the ever increasing antagonism and arms race between blocs are threatening world peace and security.

#### Progress in Economic Development

OW221213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, April 21 (XINHUA)--Per capita national income in Yugoslavia increased from 1,840 U.S. dollars in 1978 to about 2,800 dollars in 1981. The gross output value increased on the average by 4.8 percent a year, and industrial production, 6.2 percent.

These figures were disclosed today by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the federal executive council, in his working report to the assembly.

Djuranovic said that during his tenure of office, apart from agriculture, all economic departments have increased production by a big margin. The rate of employment increased 3.6 percent. In four years time, about 797,000 people found work. In the past two years, there has been a sharp decrease in deficits in trade and international payments.

In the report, Djuranovic also listed the problems and difficulties in the country's economic construction and analysed their causes.

He gave the problems as: More processing departments and less infra-structural ones; the development of energy department cannot keep pace with the increased demand for energy; inadequate export against a glut of import; decentralized use of foreign exchange, etc.

The government has taken energetic measures to tackle these problems and difficulties, the president added.

#### New Government Ministers

OW301355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (XINHUA)--The federal conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance today accepted the nomination of the government members proposed by premier designate Milka Planinc, according to TANJUG.

Milka Planinc, 57, was nominated for the sixth premier designate of the federal executive council by the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic last January. She is Yugoslavia's first woman premier designate.

Some of the proposed 29 new government members were nominated on the basis of equality of the six republics, each with two candidates.

According to the list, Zvone Dragan, Borislav Srebric and Mijat Sukovic are candidates for vice-premiers; Branko Mamula for the federal secretary of



national defence; Lazar Mojsov for the federal secretary for foreign affairs; Stane Dolanc for the federal secretary of internal affairs; Joze Florjancic for the federal secretary of finance and Milenko Bojanic for the federal secretary of foreign trade.

The average age of the new government candidates is 51. The youngest is 41 and the oldest 62. All of them have rich experience in work and served at different posts of the federal republics or (?provinces).

The list of new government will be submitted to the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for approval on May 15.

#### Anniversary of Tito's Death

OW050810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (XINHUA)--Yugoslav people of various nationalities today solemnly marked the second anniversary of the death of President Josip Broz Tito, their beloved leader.

At 3:05 p.m., sirens of all factories, steamers and trains wailed simultaneously, cars, trolleys and tractors stopped running, pedestrians in the street, workers in the plants and students in the classrooms all observed one minute's silence to pay homage to President Tito.

At 3:06 p.m., a Yugoslav federal delegation led by President Sergej Kraigher and including president of presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dusan Dragosavac and chairman of parliament Dragoslav Markovic, laid flowers at Tito's tomb.

A delegation of the Yugoslav people's army headed by Defense Minister General Nikola Ljubicic also laid a wreath at Tito's tomb.

Tito's photos and articles to his memory were frontpaged by the newspapers throughout the country today. Some of Tito's important recorded speeches were broadcast by the radio and T.V. stations.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN HOLDS TALKS WITH TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW300853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 29 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan met with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali here today at the end of the latter's three-day official working visit to the United States.

The president said that he and Mzali exchanged views on the Middle East and he reassured the Tunisian prime minister of U.S. commitment to "seeking to bring a just and lasting peace" to the region.

At a press conference held here this afternoon, the Tunisian Prime Minister said that during his meeting with Reagan they came to an agreement that it is "urgent to find conditions appropriate for peace" in the Middle East because he said the situation there is "dangerous" and "explosive."

"We can show that we do want peace by recognizing the rights of Palestine so their people can have their own right and their own country," he noted.

The prime minister believed that Egypt's recovery of its territory Sinai through negotiations "is very good for Egypt" and such a policy "can be envisioned by all concerned parties."

The prime minister began his visit to the United States on the evening of April 26. Since then he has discussed with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and members of congress bilateral relations and the situation in North Africa.

During the visit, a bilateral security assistance agreement was signed, under which the United States is to provide Tunisia with 85 million dollars in foreign military sales credits in the current fiscal year. An administration official said this will enable Tunisia "to begin purchasing a modest number of aircraft, tanks and missiles to deter outside aggression."

CSO: 4000/95

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS

#### Congress Opens

OW201212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, April 19 (XINHUA)--The Social Democratic Party (SPD), the biggest ruling political party in West Germany, opened a congress in Munich today with calls for creation of more jobs and guarantees for peace and freedom.

Opening today's session, SPD leader Willy Brandt appealed for party unity to regain confidence from the electorate. He said the congress was held at a time when the party had greater difficulties than it did ever before.

He noted that economic policies, those on employment in particular, would be the focus of the discussions of the five-day congress. He believed that the country's economic structure should be so altered as to allow greater worker participation in the drive to raise productivity and improve working conditions. To further modernize the economy, attention must be paid to economizing energy, the SPD leader added.

Experts predict that the present serious unemployment could not be easily alleviated and would remain somewhere between 1.5 million and 2 million for the next three years.

Disarmament was another major topic in Brandt's address. Recognizing that his party is bitterly divided on the planned deployment on new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, he called on his party to support Chancellor Schmidt's position to deploy them from next year if the present U.S.-Soviet talks on reduction of medium range missiles fails.

The Social Democrats are not anti-American on the missile problem and they are not neutralists, Brandt stressed. However, he noted, "I very much doubt that the policy of detente--or what is left of it--will survive the 1980's if there are no concrete advances in disarmament." The policy of detente was initiated by Brandt when he was West German chancellor in the early 1970's.

The 400 delegates of the SPD congress will continue their discussions through to April 23. About 1,000 guests and reporters also attended the opening congress session held at the Wiass Olympic Hall.

#### Party Leaders Elected

OW230903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Munich, April 22 (XINHUA)--The congress of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) being held here today re-elected Willy Brandt as chairman and chancellor Helmut Schmidt as deputy chairman of the party.

Johannes Rau, a state premier of North Rhine-Westphalia, was elected a second deputy chairman of the party. He takes over from Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, who is expected to return to the chancellor's office to become a minister of state. Johannes Rau, 51, is widely tipped to be a possible successor to chancellor Schmidt.

During today's debate, the congress rejected by an overwhelming majority the left-wingers' demand to suspend the NATO plan to deploy new American nuclear missiles in West Germany. Another anti-nuclear demand, a two-year moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants, was also thwarted at the congress.

#### Congress Reviewed

OW251516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 25 Apr 82

["Roundup: SPD Congress--A Compromise Congress"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, April 24 (XINHUA correspondent Hu Yongzhen)--A five-day national congress of the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) ended yesterday in a compromise between all factions in the party who are determined to safeguard the position of SPD as a ruling party.

The congress beginning April 19 was held when SPD was beset with difficulties. The party's prestige is declining steadily because of intensifying conflicts between factions in the party, sluggish economy at home, increasing unemployment, financial difficulties and various setbacks in foreign affairs.

A large number of SPD members who are dissatisfied with the situation have quit the party. Last year alone, 33,000 members withdrew from SPD, accounting for 3.3 percent of the entire membership.

SPD's disadvantageous position has sharpened its contradictions with another ruling party--the Free Democratic Party (FDP), which has created uncertainty in the Bonn government and jeopardized its position as a ruling party.

In order to change the situation, the SPD congress stressed the need to keep power and the determination to make a "new start." On the other hand, all factions within the party exercised restraint and reached a compromise in an attempt to ease the contradictions.

At the congress, SPD President Willy Brandt, chancellor Helmut Schmidt and others all avoided any sharp words in their speeches for fear of irritating the opposition. Brandt called on the whole party to support the federal government. He firmly stood on the side of Schmidt on major issues such as arms supplementation and the development of nuclear energy.

Schmidt openly admitted mistakes in his speech.

Signs of compromise can also be found in the three resolutions adopted at the congress.

The congress approved with overwhelming majority the draft resolution initiated by the left-wing on the issue of economy and employment, which calls for the increase of taxation and enlargement of national debts so as to increase national investments and create more jobs.

The resolution lays emphasis on the launching of an "employment offensive" in the 1980's to give priority to the achievement of full employment.

The SPD congress rejected the left-wing draft resolution on abolishing the supplementation of arms and on suspending the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons during the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons being held in Geneva.

In another resolution, the congress rejected the left-wing proposal for the stoppage for two years of the construction of nuclear power plants and adhered to the policy of the Schmidt government on limited development of nuclear energy.

Although the contradictions inside the Social Democratic Party have been alleviated a bit through the congress, they are far from being solved and the party still faces a hard time. On the issue of arms supplementation, the left-wing said it would continue to fight against the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany.

It remains to be seen that in what degree the government could enforce the resolution on economy and employment adopted at the congress. So is the question on how SPD could iron out the differences on economic and social problems such as the policy of employment.

Generally speaking, however, the SPD congress constituted a positive factor in stabilizing the present political situation in West Germany.

CSO: 4000/104

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CHINESE COMMENTARY ON ROMANIA

#### Ceausescu Comments on Cooperation

HK191224 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "President Ceausescu Warmly Answers Two Questions Put by RENMIN RIBAO Reporter During Press Conference"]

[Text] Romanian Socialist Republic President and Communist Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu held a press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters at which he warmly answered two questions put to him by a RENMIN RIBAO reporter regarding his impressions of his present visit to China and prospects for Sino-Romanian friendly cooperation.

Comrade Ceausescu said, "The great successes won by the Chinese people in developing their economy and in their work have left me with a very good impression." He said he had visited Shenyang, Liaoning and had seen a machine tool plant there. He said that they had noticed the plant attached great importance to technical reforms and to raising the quality of its products. The plant was undergoing structural reform and had adopted measures to raise the people's living standard.

In replying to the question on Sino-Romanian friendly cooperation, Comrade Ceausescu told the reporters, "Agreements and protocols have been signed. Among them is a long-term programmatic agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation." He said, "These documents will lay a solid foundation for our future long-term cooperation." He said that the two countries had also reached an agreement to cooperate on several production projects, such as coalmining, nonferrous metal mining and other projects. Ceausescu stressed, "All this will open new vistas for the development of Sino-Romanian relations."

#### Romanian Papers Hail Visit

OW191916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, April 19 (XINHUA)--Romanian papers have in the last few days issued commentaries, highly appraising President Nicolae Ceausescu's fruitful visit to China.



SCINTEIA (THE SPARK) said in a commentary yesterday that the visit was a political event of far-reaching significance and constituted a new important milestone of cooperation between Romania and China.

It pointed out, the talks held between President Ceausescu and Chairman Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and other leading members of the Chinese party and government were a manifestation of mutual respect, trust and understanding between close friends and between close comrades. The Romanian people, watching the visit with warm and joyful feelings and a sense of pride of patriotism, noticed the warm hospitality and high respect the Romanian envoy received on China's soil.

A commentary of "Romania Libera" (Free Romania) said today that all communist party members and the entire people of Romania warmly welcome the rich fruits of this visit and regard them as a vivid expression of the friendship and unity between Romania and China, an important contribution to the promotion of an all-round cooperation between the two parties and two countries, which is conducive to socialism, progress and peace.

Referring to the agreements signed during the visit, the Romanian press pointed out that the long-term programmatic agreement on the development of the economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Romania and China is a historic document in the annals of friendship between the two countries, which, together with other agreements, provide a long range and stable prospect for the bilateral cooperation.

Many newspapers also stressed that the fact that the two countries have identical or similar views on major international problems has laid a basis for the two countries to cooperate more closely on the international arena.

A SCINTEIA commentary pointed out that in view of the different economic and social conditions of the two countries, and since the specific realities must be taken into consideration as there is no fixed pattern for building socialism, it is only natural that differences exist between the two sides on certain issues.

The Romanian-Sino relationship is based on this precondition, the paper wrote. Relations between the two countries have developed noticeably because they have adhered to the revolutionary principles of scientific socialism, total equality, mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

It is only based on these principles, the paper said, that friendly cooperation and unity can be guaranteed among the socialist countries and among the communist and workers' parties of various countries.

### Ceausescu Returns to Bucharest

OW220852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, April 21 (XINHUA)--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and comrade Elena Ceausescu returned here this afternoon after their successful visits to the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Arriving here in the same special plane with President Ceausescu and his wife were Ion Dinca, member of the RCP executive political committee and first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the RCP executive political committee and minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Ursu, alternate member of the RCP executive political committee and first vice-chairman of the national council for science and technology; and others.

Among the several thousand citizens at the airport to welcome the delegation were Ilie Verdet, member of the RCP executive political committee and prime ministers, and other party, government and army leaders as well as representatives of mass organizations and science, culture and arts circles.

Charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy Tian Jingfeng and the charge d'affaires of the Korean Embassy Yi Ha-(?Chun) were also present at the airport.

### Ceausescu Visit Praised

OW281520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, April 27 (XINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent visit to China was a "historical event" in the annals of friendship, unity and close cooperation between Romania and China.

This appraisal was made by the executive political committee of the central committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] at a meeting today.

The meeting heard a report by Ceausescu who is also general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. It pointed out the fruitful results of the visit.

The meeting noted the smooth development of Sino-Romanian relations on the foundation laid by President Ceausescu with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and in the spirit of mutual respect for national independence and state sovereignty, equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance.

During the visit, Ceausescu had fruitful talks with Chairman Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian. The talks played a decisive role in promoting the good relations between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples, the meeting pointed out.



the two sides decided to strengthen cooperation between the two parties and promote political contacts and cooperation between the governments, national assemblies, mass organizations and social groups of the two countries. This is of great importance in promoting the friendly relations and cooperation between the two sides, the meeting noted.

It held that the agreements and documents signed between the two sides on economic development and cooperation in science and technology will serve as a great impetus to the cooperation between the two countries, and facilitate their socialist construction.

The meeting demanded that all ministries of the government and party organizations take measures to fulfill the decisions made during comrade Ceausescu's visit.

It also stressed the importance of exchanges of views between party and government leaders of the two countries on international issues. It attached special importance to the determination of the two parties and two governments to further cooperate for resolving various complex problems confronting mankind.

The meeting also expressed satisfaction with Ceausescu's reaffirmation of Romania's firm support for China's position on the Taiwan issue.

The meeting also heard a report by Ceausescu on his visit to Korea and highly appraised the results of the visit.

#### Romania's May Day Festivities Noted

OW010906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, April 30 (XINHUA)--Romanian party and state leaders today joined several thousand citizens in a mass rally here to celebrate international labour day.

Present on the occasion were Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic, Prime Minister Ilie Verdit and former prime ministers Ion Gheorghe Maurer and Manea Manescu, both in retirement, and other veteran revolutionaries.

First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, who is also a member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the Romanian Communist Party, told the mass rally Romania had accelerated the process of making the structure of industrial production suit the new demands of economic development last year.

He said industrial output value and exports in the first quarter of this year increased compared with the same period of last year while imports dropped by 13 percent.

The participants saw a performance of songs and dances after the speech.

CSO: 4000/10?

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

U.S. IN KENYA--Nairobi, May 1 (XINHUA)--A U.S. naval task fleet of nine ships sailed in Mombasa port today for a seven-day visit, reported the DAILY NATION today. The fleet is led by aircraft carrier "John F. Kennedy," with [figure indistinct] officers and men on board. On the flag ship is Rear Admiral E. H. Martin, commander of a U.S. naval task group. Other ships of the fleet include destroyers "Barney" and "Spruance," submarine "Cavalla," cruiser "Josephus Daniels," frigates "Robert E. Peary" and "Marvin Shelds," repair ship "Hector" and replenishment oiler "Wichita." The U.S. fleet will cruise in the Indian Ocean before sailing home to North Virginia. [as printed] [Text] [OW020726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 2 May 82]

FOREIGN OFFICIALS TOUR CHINA -- Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Military attaches and deputy military attaches of various countries to China and their wives returned here today after visiting Xi'an in Shaanxi Province and Kunming and The Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbana in Yunnan Province, at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. They were accompanied on the trip by Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of National Defense, and his wife. Between April 14 and 23, they visited military academies, industrial and agricultural establishments, scenic spots and places of historical interest and joined the people of the Dai nationality in Yunnan in marking the water-splashing festival. [Text] [OW231742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 23 Apr 82]

UK, U.S. TALKS--Washington, April 22 (XINHUA)--Visiting British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today held a four-hour-long discussion for settling the British-Argentine crisis over the Malvinis (Falkland) Islands. They agreed to meet again tomorrow. It was disclosed that Pym explained to Haig the details of the British three-point proposal on solving the crisis. No details of the proposal were disclosed. When reporters asked whether he hoped for a peaceful settlement, Pym replied: "There is always hope, but I have never disguised the difficulty of it." Argentina last Tuesday put forward its new proposals during the talks between Argentine leaders and U.S. mediator Haig. But British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher later said that those proposals fell short of British objectives. [Text] [OW231718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 23 Apr 82]

REAGAN-BREZHNEV MEETING--Washington, April 20 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Reagan said here today that he still hopes to meet Soviet leader Brezhnev in New York in June when a United Nations disarmament session is held. During a question and answer session at the White House, Reagan told the press: "I would hope that he would find a possibility there and that we could have a meeting." "But not in any sense that that would replace a later summit meeting, a full summit meeting, in which there would be adequate preparation on both sides," the president added. Reagan's remarks today are a response to Soviet leader Brezhnev who, having rejected Reagan's April 5 proposal for a June summit, proposed instead to meet the U.S. President in a "third country" in October. [Text] [OW210957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 21 Apr 82]

DPRK PROTEST WITH S. KOREA--Pyongyang, April 22 (XINHUA)--Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korea-China side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, yesterday lodged strong protest with the South Korean side, according to a KCNA report. Through two telephone calls, he protested against South Korea's military provocations against civil policemen of the northern part of Korea on a routine patrol duty in the demilitarized zone. Han Chu-kyong pointed out that the South Korean side should take responsible measures to prevent repetition of such incidents. At around 17:00 on April 21 the South Korean army fired several large-calibre machine-gun shots from a spot 1,300 metres south of the military demarcation line marker No 1008 in the eastern sector of the front into the portion of the northern part of Korea. Earlier, at around 15:10, it fired several automatic rifle shots from a spot 350 metres southeast of the MDL marker No 10055 in the eastern sector of the front. [Text] [OW221822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 22 Apr 82]

PAKISTANI-INDIAN TALKS--Islamabad, April 27 (XINHUA)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said this evening Pakistan welcomes the resumption of Indo-Pak talks on a no-war pact but does not press New Delhi to resume these talks, according to APP. The foreign minister, who returned to the capital this evening via Karachi after a goodwill visit to China, said at Islamabad airport: "We have left to them (New Delhi) to choose the time which suits them and which is propitious from their point of view of resuming the talks which were not interrupted by us." Asked about the content of the message reported to have been sent to Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao through the Pakistani ambassador to India, Yaqub Khan said the message was a reply to Mr Narasimha Rao's congratulatory message on his assumption of office as the foreign minister of Pakistan. [Text] [OW280252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 28 Apr 82]

EAST ASIA TENNIS ASSOCIATION--Hong Kong, April 15 (XINHUA)--The East Asia Tennis Association was set up at a meeting held at Hotel Plaza here this morning. Representatives of the tennis associations from China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, China's Taipei, South Korea and Macao attended the meeting. The meeting decided that the membership of China's Taipei in the East Asia Tennis Association will be

treated in accordance with the resolutions of the International Olympic Committee and the International Lawn Tennis Federation regarding the change of the name, flag and anthem. F. K. Hu, executive president of the Hong Kong Tennis Association, was elected chairman of the East Asia Tennis Association at the meeting. Eiichi Kawapei of Japan was elected secretary-general of the association. [Text] [OW151412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 15 Apr 82]

INDIANS TO CHINA--New Delhi, April 14 (XINHUA)--Indian pilgrims will visit Kangrinboqe of the Gandise range and Mapam Lake in Tibet of China between June and September this year in eight batches of 25 each, an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced. This will be the second time that pilgrimages are undertaken since China agreed to allow Indians to visit the holy places last June. The last pilgrimage to Mount Kangrinboqe and Mapam Lake took place between September and October, last year. The spokesman said that the Chinese side had agreed to provide the pilgrims with tents, cooking utensils, fuel and beddings at the base camps. Tents will also be made available to them at sites of overnight halts. The pilgrims will set off from New Delhi and cross Lipu-Lekh Pass into Tibet where they will stay for 12 days. [Text] [OW151402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82]

PAKISTAN N-POWER PLANT--Islamabad, April 14 (XINHUA)--A nuclear power plant project at (Chashma) in Northwest Frontier Province was approved Tuesday by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council of Pakistan, according to a government news release. The 937-megawatt plant, scheduled for completion in mid-1980, will cost Rs.16,818 million. Pakistan has a single nuclear power plant at Karachi. [Text] [OW141612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 14 Apr 82]

HUNGARY'S KADAR ENDS FRG VISIT--Bonn, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Hungarian leader Janos Kadar today ended his two-day visit to West Germany. He held talks with chancellor Helmut Schmidt on international situations, security policies and bilateral relations. At a joint press conference held after the talks, both sides expressed their readiness to seek detente and further expand their relations. But, the differences in their views on the Soviet missile build-up in Europe and Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan remained. Kadar was the first East European leader to visit a Western country after martial law was enforced in Poland. [Text] [OW291144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 29 Apr 82]

OFFICE OF FRG INAUGURATED--Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The representative office of the Commerzbank of West Germany in Beijing was inaugurated today. This is the third West German bank office in Beijing. Dr Walter Seipp, chairman of the board of managing directors of the Commerzbank, officiated at a celebration reception this evening. Among the 300 people attending the reception were Chang Yanqing, vice-president of the Bank of China; Li Peng, vice-minister of finance; and Chinese and foreign economists and financiers. Dr Seipp and Chang Yanqing toasted the growth of financial cooperation between the two banks. [Text] [OW162046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 16 Apr 82]

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'LIAOWANG' COMMENTS ON REFORM OF CADRE SYSTEM

HK010642 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 3, 20 Mar 82 pp 5-7

[Commentator's article: "The Strategic Policy for Reforming the Cadre System"]

[Text] The smooth progress of the work of streamlining the administrative structure has been followed by a major reform of our cadre system.

On 2 March, premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang gave a report on the problem of the State Council's streamlining of the administrative structure at the 22d session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. This stirring report has produced a great impact at home and abroad. From Premier Zhao Ziyang's report, people have noted that over the past 2 months, our country's work of streamlining the administrative structure has been carried out in a smooth and healthy manner. In reforming government organs, the State Council and the various departments under it are setting examples. Some departments that started the effort relatively early have abolished or integrated some units with too many overlapping or superfluous organs under them. The situation of leading groups being staffed by old people and the number of holders of the title of assistant being excessive is rapidly changing. Many veteran cadres who have made major contributions to revolution and construction have taken the initiative to withdraw from the first line. A number of younger cadres, who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life and well trained in special fields, are taking up leadership posts. With the State Council and the organs of various departments under it streamlined, work personnel will be reduced by one-third from the present number. Meanwhile, a retirement system for cadres and other systems are also being gradually established and improved upon.

For a period of time, cable messages poured in from all parts of the world reading as follows:

The streamlining of the administrative structure shows that the political situation in China is stable. This is a sign of national prosperity;



This administrative reform can be considered one that carries the great significance of "a second revolution";

This campaign will change the face of the government of China;

The aim of this reform is to improve work efficiency, reduce bureaucratism and red tape and bring a new atmosphere to the government;

China's bold and decisive act to streamline bureaucracy is really cause for admiration.

World opinion is sensitive to the reform being carried out in China. This is no small thing. It shows that this reform is a major event that not only has to do with whether our socialist modernization can proceed smoothly but also concerns whether full play can be given to the superiority of our socialist system. Everyone of our communist party members and everyone of our office cadres must correctly understand the deep significance of this reform. They must assume a correct attitude toward this great reform and consciously accomplish this glorious task with which we are charged by history.

#### New Problems Under the New Situation

Why should we want to reform the existing cadre system? This is, of course, not a decision promoted by any individual's subjective will. It is still less a problem raised on the spur of the moment. This is a major strategic policy decision that the CCP Central Committee worked out from a long-term point of view and with the interests of the party and the people in mind and after conscientious investigation and study and careful consideration.

Since the time from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to the 6th plenary session, the situation in our country has undergone a series of major changes. Our country has entered a new period of historical development. Our party has completed the historical task of turning chaos into order, as far as guiding ideology is concerned. The whole party and the entire nation has shifted the emphasis in work to socialist modernization. In line with new historical conditions, we have charted a new path of developing the national economy that suits the national conditions of China. Given this new situation, the fundamental task of our people is to firmly and unswervingly realize the socialist modernization of our country in accordance with the party's political line in the new historical period. While creating a high degree of material civilization, we must achieve a high degree of spiritual civilization. This is the Marxist line.

But who is to be relied upon in carrying out this Marxist line? Who is to be relied upon to carry out the weighty historical tasks of the party in the new period? With the political line defined, cadres are the decisive factor. For the political line, we must rely on the organizational line as a guarantee. We must rely on cadres at all levels to lead the masses in carrying it out.

Now, one prominent contradiction is that the situation existing among our cadre ranks is quite incompatible with the demands of socialist modernization.

Our existing 20 million cadres are the cherished wealth of the party and state. They have made major contributions to our revolution and construction and to the implementation of the party's general and specific policies in the new period. But given the changes in our historical tasks, the composition of our cadre ranks has proved irrational. The percentage of professionally trained cadres is too small. Among leading groups at all levels, middle-aged and young cadres represent quite a small proportion. The situation of old cadres dominating their staff is serious. The retirement system for cadres and other systems have yet to be really established. Some shortcomings also exist in other aspects of the cadre system. Related to these problems are overstaffed bureaucracy, an excessive number of organs at all levels, superfluity of workers, a serious state of bureaucratism and low work efficiency. This situation has seriously interfered with the smooth progress of our socialist modernization.

Concerning leading cadres at all levels, how should we bring about a staff dominated by people who are revolutionary, knowledgeable, professionally trained and younger? How should we properly train and select successors and guarantee the permanency and continuity of the party's general and specific policies organizationally? How should we reform the existing cadre system in line with the demands of socialist modernization? These are new problems we are faced with in the new situation.

To solve these problems, the CCP Central Committee has adopted a strategic policy decision to reform the cadre system.

#### 'Seven Measurements and One Cutting'

Early this year, Comrade Hu Yaobang said in an important speech that only after 2 years of careful consideration did the CCP Central Committee decide to take action on this important matter.

That is a fact.

As early as in December 1978, the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee reaffirmed the Marxist ideological line, political line and organizational line. Since the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has taken a series of important measures on reforming the leadership system and the cadre system.

In the second half of 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping went to Jianjin, Shanghai, Shandong and other areas to make investigations and studies and made a point of studying the conditions of the cadre ranks. On 16 January 1980, Comrade Xiaoping gave a report entitled "The Current Situation and Tasks." He pointed out that in realizing socialist modernization, we must solve four problems. One of them is that we must have a contingent of cadres who adhere to the socialist road and who are professionally trained and knowledgeable.

In February 1980, the fifth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee called for abolishing lifelong tenure that has actually existed for leading cadres. This session additionally elected a Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and decided to set up the secretariat of the party Central Committee. Thus, an important step was taken in reforming the leadership system for the party. At this session, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and other leading comrades of the older generation showed great concern over the reform of our country's leadership system and cadre system. They said that the ultimate aim of us communist party members is to realize communism. This is a long drawn-out and arduous great task and cannot be accomplished in one or two generations. It must be carried on from generation to generation in a continuous struggle! Cultivating and training successors and especially successors to the CCP Central Committee is really a very important and urgent strategic task confronting us. Our party committees at all levels and old comrades in particular must never for a minute forget that they are shouldering this solemn responsibility.

On 18 August 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave an important speech at an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. This speech analyzed the defects existing in the leadership system of the party and the state, the cadre system and other aspects and put forth major measures for effecting gradual reform. He said: "To reform the leadership system of the party and of the state and other systems is to give full play to the superior features of the socialist system, and speed up the development of socialist modernization." "Many shortcomings still exist in some concrete systems being followed by the party and the state, hampering and even seriously preventing the development of the superiority of socialism." "As far as the leadership system of the party and of the state and of the cadre system are concerned, the major defects are the phenomenon of bureaucratism, the phenomenon of excessive concentration, the phenomenon of patriarchy, the phenomenon of lifelong tenure for leading cadres and various other phenomena marked by special privileges." After this speech, our party and state further accelerated the pace of reforming the leadership system and the cadre system.

In September 1980, the third session of the Fifth NPC discussed the problem of overcoming bureaucratism and analyzed the various manifestations of bureaucratism in the state's existing management system and their causes. It stresses the need to seek solutions by reforming the various systems. At the suggestion of the CCP Central Committee, this session appointed Comrade Zhao Ziyang as premier of the State Council and agreed to let several old comrades who had made magnificent contributions to the party and state leave their posts as vice premiers of the State Council and vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee. This session took another important step forward in stimulating the reform of the leadership of the state and the abolition of lifelong tenure for cadres.



In June 1981, the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee made new arrangements for the principal party leading members and elected Comrade Hu Yaobang as chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

On 1 July, in his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out clearly that our party and state are in an important historical period, a period in which we are bringing order out of chaos, carrying on our cause and forging ahead. He said: "In order to ensure that there is an adequate number of successors to carry on our cause and guarantee continuity in our party's guidelines and policies, we must devote much of our energy from now on to the selection and training of thousands upon thousands of cadres who combine ability and political integrity and are in their prime and give these comrades the opportunity to take part in leadership in various fields so that they may be better and more effectively tempered through practice. It is now a pressing strategic task facing the whole party to build up a large contingent of revolutionary, well-educated, professionally competent and younger cadres."

At the beginning of this year, after repeated and careful consideration, the CCP Central Committee made a policy decision to streamline the administrative structure, raise work efficiency and overcome bureaucratism. In accordance with the suggestions of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council decided to take resolute measures and began the streamlining in its various departments. The work is to be completed within a set time limit and the phenomena such as overlapping and overstaffed units, red tape, arguing over trifles and work inefficiency will be resolutely done away. This is a great policy decision.

This policy decision forcefully shows that the CCP Central Committee had made careful consideration before it decided to conduct this great reform. When talking about the reorganization of state apparatus, Lenin put forth a principle of "cutting after seven measurements" and pointed out that "it is necessary to prudently, considerately and skillfully make use of the truly good points of our system to build up the new people's commissariats." In the process of making the policy decision, the CCP Central Committee did act as Lenin instructed, that is, "cutting after seven measurements." In this decisionmaking process, the veteran leaders of our party, who are circumspect and farsighted and have the people's interests at heart, have, with the proletarian revolutionary's boldness of vision, carried on their shoulders the important strategic responsibility of reforming the cadre system and have thus made great contributions to our party's cause.

#### Tasks for the Great Reform

There are many tasks to accomplish in carrying out this great reform. The following are the main ones:

First, to streamline the administrative structure, raise work efficiency, overcome bureaucratism and clarify tasks and responsibilities of the various departments. Bureaucratism is not merely a remnant of the evil practice

left by the old society in our country's real life, it is also a result of the imperfection of some of our systems, the irrational establishment of administrative organizations and the unclear division of work with unclear responsibility in various departments. At present, leading organs at various levels have taken over too many jobs which should not or could not be done by them. Originally, if proper regulations had been worked out, these jobs could have been done very well in enterprises and institutional departments in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. But when they were done by leading party organs and by various central departments, they were not done very well. Actually, no one is able to manage everything in all aspects of social life and do all the heavy and unfamiliar jobs. This is a cause of bureaucratism in our real life. The other cause is the lack of systematic and realistic rules and regulations in various leading organs over a long period of time. As a result, when dealing with problems, people can find no rules and regulations to follow and have to ask a higher body for instruction. Thus, there have occurred the phenomena such as red tape, submitting countless reports to higher authorities and arguing over trifles. The mushrooming of administrative organizations also lead to the development of bureaucratism. So, in this reform, it is necessary to streamline the administrative structure and clarify the tasks and responsibilities of the various departments and their subsidiary bodies. At the same time, it is necessary to establish and perfect complete systems of inspection, supervision and giving rewards and punishment, so that our work efficiency can be raised and the party and government's leadership over socialist modernization drive can be strengthened.

Second, to appoint virtuous and able people to leading posts so that a contingent of revolutionary, well-educated, professionally competent and younger leading cadres will be built up. Leading comrades in the central authorities have time and again stressed the necessity of strengthening leading bodies at various levels by selecting a large number of cadres who are in the prime of life, who have both ability and political integrity and possess professional knowledge. At present, the key to doing a good job by various leading organs lies in further emancipating the mind, breaking free from old conventions and acquiring a new idea on appointing people. It is necessary to boldly transform the old organizational and cadre systems which do not suit the needs of the modernization drive and select and use fine and outstanding young and middle-aged cadres. In the process of streamlining organizations, leading bodies at all levels must absorb some new elements and reduce some old ones, with the stress on the former. It is necessary to select virtuous and able people to leading posts. By saying "virtuous," we mean that they must have political integrity. By saying "able," we mean that they must have professional knowledge and practical experience and must be in good health. Through this reform, we must establish and perfect various systems such as the systems of selecting, using and examining cadres, so that a powerful contingent of cadres who are politically conscious and professionally competent will be built up.

Third, to practice the retirement system and the system of leaving posts for convalescence, and to abolish the system of lifelong tenure. The lifelong tenure system has not only resulted in the aging of our cadre contingent and obstructed the training and growth of talented people, but also has seriously damaged the normal democratic life within our party and state. The 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee clearly stipulated the abolition of the lifelong tenure system. This was a great event in the political life of our party and state. Since then, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have made several changes in personnel affairs and have thus set a good example in abolishing the lifelong tenure system. Now is the time for us to thoroughly solve this problem. In this reform, we must make it a rule that cadres should retire, leave their posts for convalescence or act as advisers on the second line when they become old and weak. It is necessary to make proper arrangements for these cadres when they happily retire or leave their posts for convalescence so that they can also do what they can for the party and people. This is an important question for the present in carrying out the party's organization line.

Fourth, to train a large number of cadres by rotation so that the quality of our cadre contingent will be improved. Do we have too many cadres at present? In such a big country as ours, we should say that the number of our cadres is not big at all. The problem is that the makeup of the cadre contingent is not so good and there are less cadres with professional knowledge than are needed. In this reform, it is necessary to make it a rule to release part of our cadres to study culture, theory and various subjects which are needed in our socialist modernization drive. After study, they will return to their posts, and after working for another period of time, they must be sent to study again. At the beginning of the 1950's, in order to suit the needs of the economic construction, our party did very well in the training of cadres by rotation. As a result, a large number of cadres who were both red and expert was brought up. This was the first upsurge in the study campaign. Now, we must set off a new upsurge of study and train more red and expert cadres as soon as possible to meet the needs of our socialist modernization construction.

#### This Is a Revolution

The reform of our cadre system is of vital importance to the fate of our party and state. It will inevitably cause profound changes in all aspects of our country's political life.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: In a sense, the streamlining of the administrative structure is a revolution.

Can we achieve success in this revolution? Some foreigners doubt that this is possible.

However, facts speak louder. Premier Zhao Ziyang's report has given a forceful answer. The practice of our people will continue to give forceful answers.

Of course, no reform can be carried out easily. The great reform of our cadre system is a most arduous historical mission and will inevitably meet with a lot of difficulties. It is all the more difficult to get rid of old conventions in carrying out reform.

However, this revolution is bound to succeed, for the trend of reform is irresistible. It does not only represent the fundamental interests of the party and the state but also reflects the long-cherished desire of the broad masses of cadres and people. When the party and people have a common desire to do something, success is inevitable. This is an objective law having been repeatedly proved by history. Now our party has already made the policy decision to reform our cadre system and has adopted a series of active, effective and concrete measures, and the large number of party and state cadres, especially veteran leading cadres, are taking active part in this great reform. This great reform is being carried out under the guidance of the revolutionary spirit and is our basic policy. We are convinced that under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and with the joint efforts of the comrades in the whole party, this strategic task, which is of great historical significance, will be successfully fulfilled.

CSO: 4005/827

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI RADIO' RAPS DENG STYLE IN APPOINTING CADRES

OW011331 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] On 30 April 1976 Chairman Mao allegedly wrote a note to Comrade Hua Guofeng saying "With you in charge, I am at ease." Thus, it was not by a decision based on the collective consideration of the central authorities but by an appointment made personally by Chairman Mao that Comrade Hua Guofeng assumed the position of top party and state leader.

At the time Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly and scathingly criticized the personal appointment of a successor and pointed out that under no circumstances should anyone place his own trusted followers in leading party, government and army posts. However, later facts proved that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's criticisms were by no means aimed at upholding the principles and criteria of party life but at shaking the prestige of Comrade Hua Guofeng and his company and at depriving them of their leading power in central organs.

After taking over the leading power of the party, government and army, Comrade Deng Xiaoping changed his original stance and put into practice a patriarchal style of leadership. He even went further than Comrade Mao Zedong in appointing trusted followers to fill important leading positions in the party, government and army. Now Comrade Deng Xiaoping wants to replace all the leading cadres he does not like. The slogan of "using younger cadres" and the current measures such as improving staffs simplifying administration and streamlining administrative organs are mainly aimed at transferring to the second line those cadres who are enjoying prestige, pay attention to principles and dare to resist and oppose wrong lines and policies and at replacing them with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's obedient followers. As a matter of fact, cadres who are loyal to Comrade Deng Xiaoping have been placed or are going to be placed in all departments from the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the military commission down to the general staff headquarters and the general political department of the PLA, provincial CCP committees and leading organs of the military regions.

Of course, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has not written any note as Chairman Mao did. Instead, he has stressed that the appointment of cadres should be decided on the basis of collective consideration, not on a personal decision. However,

the fact is that the so-called democratic principle of collective consideration and decision is not being carried out. "What I say counts" is still the prevailing practice. Not only is this the case in appointing cadres, but all important party, government and army affairs are also handled according to personal decision. The old bad practice of promoting trusted followers continues. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has not written any note saying "with you in charge, I am at ease" when appointing cadres; but the real principle that he depends upon is "only with my own men in the proper positions can I feel at ease."

CSO: 4005/827



## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI RADIO' RAPS DENG XIAOPING CADRE POLICY

OW031155 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] In the past few months, facts have proved that the principle of reorganizing the cadre contingent, insisted on by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, is incorrect. This principle of consolidating the party and reorganizing the cadre contingent has not only damaged the situation of stability and unity which had emerged, but also dampened the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres in carrying out their work. What is worse is that many cadres, who are not veteran senior cadres, have openly expressed their lack of confidence in the party Central Committee. In past years, many cadres worked assiduously and conscientiously without giving a thought to personal gain. However, they have now gone so far as to study the "science of relationship." They have become anxious about making job arrangements for their own children and preparations for their own retirement. This is partly due to the wrong workstyle of these cadres. But on the other hand, isn't it the typical realistic attitude held by cadres towards the party Central Committee and leading comrades of the central authorities? Many veteran cadres, in particular, have become more and more dissatisfied with individual leaders of the central authorities?

After the 6th plenary session of the party Central Committee, Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun asked first secretaries and ministers to stay on for a discussion on the problem of youth cadres, and pointed out that all those who had relations, either ideologically or organizationally, with Lin Biao and the "gang of four" [words indistinct] must be expelled from the party. Furthermore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping personally received army leaders and pointed out that all those who rose to their posts through rebellion in connection with Lin Biao and the "gang of four" should be removed. Retirement should be arranged for those who abandoned their stands or betrayed their principles, [words indistinct]. Those who have not yet reached the age of retirement and who are not involved in serious cases may be transferred to local posts and should never be assigned to important leading posts.

It is evident to you that the above-mentioned instructions run counter to our party and our army's cadre policy for many years in making a clear distinction between right and wrong, between merit and demerit and between who should be

commended and who should be punished, as well as in forgiving past misdeeds and awarding meritorious deeds. Those youths who were admitted to the party and promoted to cadre during the Cultural Revolution and those cadres, particularly army cadres, who were not seriously attacked [words indistinct] during that period, are not all bad elements. Why should all of them be removed simultaneously and indiscriminately?

It may well be asked, what is the difference between this cadre policy and the cadre policy of the "gang of four" of appointing only those who were close to them but spreading slanderous rumors about, and even attacking or discriminating against, those cadres who oppose them?

Under such circumstances, how can cadres be asked to have confidence in the cadre policy currently implemented by the party Central Committee? And how can they be asked to have confidence in individual leading comrades of the central authorities?

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## PARTY AND STATE

### 'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK301121 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Tan Tao [6223 3325]: "Explore From Practice Ways To Put Ideological and Political Work on a Scientific Footing"]

[Text] In autumn, 1980, GUANGMING RIBAO organized a discussion on how to do a good job in ideological and political work. In the course of the discussion, particular attention was devoted to the propagation of an idea: the activities of man's thinking have their own laws and there are also laws to follow in ideological and political work. Therefore, it is necessary to put ideological and political work on a scientific footing. Recently, the writer of this article has attended the national work conference on industry and communications and had learned some experiences in ideological and political work which were introduced by some provinces, municipalities and enterprises and has been greatly inspired by the gratifying results gained in putting ideological and political work on a scientific footing and has thus deeply felt that it is quite necessary to further disseminate and practice putting ideological and political work on a scientific footing.

Some of their experiences and problems raised during the discussion are, from some aspects, presented as follows:

#### Try To Find Out the Ideological Pulse of the Youth and Raise Their Fundamental Political Consciousness

Young staff members and workers have gradually become the main force in enterprise production. In some factories, they constitute half of the total number of staff members and workers and in other factories they constitute an overwhelming majority. A considerable number of them become backbone elements in production. For this reason, exploring the laws of doing a good job in the ideological and political work among the youth and training a new generation of the Chinese working class has become a pressing task. The youth in the 1980's are different from those in the 1950's and 1960's and the environment in which they live is different, as well as the experiences they have undergone

and the education they have received. This is an objective fact. A certain factory summarized this state of affairs into three phrases: "The youth over 20 years old were 'born in times of difficulties (meaning the economic difficulties our country encountered at the beginning of the 1960's), brought up during the period of turmoil (meaning the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution) and are working during the stage of readjustment (referring to the leftover difficulties which are now being overcome)." Such experiences have enabled them to bear conspicuous characteristics in various fields, such as thoughts and feelings, ideals, wishes, dispositions and hobbies.

Take the youth in the 1950's and 1960's for example. They themselves or their parents have just undergone the old and new societies of two different worlds and still have an entirely different contrast between the light and the darkness in their minds. The sufferings in the old society seemed to them to be a bottomless abyss and they have not yet recovered from the fear of the sufferings and they thus very much treasure the happy life they are leading in the new society. Ardent love for the CCP, ardent love for new China and ardent love for socialism are the spontaneous desires of the broad masses of the people and the youth as well. However, it is impractical to ask the youth in the 1980's to spontaneously possess such consciousness and feelings. The present-day youth are fond of, generally speaking, thinking independently, bold in exploring, dare to think, dare to speak and dare to act and are readily receptive to new things as well. But some of them lack firm political beliefs, mental preparations for hard work and arduous struggle and due moral cultivation and have a weak sense of organization and discipline. They do not know China's past on the one hand and have an insufficient understanding of China's present on the other.

With this understanding, starting with helping the youth study modern history, the Tianjin soda factory launched the activities of "three ardent loves" (love the motherland, love socialism and love the CCP) and "four upholds" (uphold the four basic principles) to raise the fundamental political consciousness of the youth. In carrying out this education, they created many vivid and vigorous as well as interesting and absorbing forms rather than adopting the method of certain people lecturing with most people attending the lectures. For instance, they concentrated on the focal point and made the education in modern history figurative and vivid. They chose some influential figures, such as Lin Zexu, Hong Xiuquan and Sun Yat-sen and drew their portraits, wrote accounts of their lives and contributions and expounded and proved the reasons for their failure to save China. They picked up some influential events, such as the Opium War and the treaties of national betrayal and humiliation which were imposed on the Chinese people to help understand the countless crimes committed by imperialism and the feudal-bureaucrat ruling class. They studied the major events in the history of our party and the immortal contributions made by Comrade Mao Zedong to the Chinese revolution and helped understand the truth that without the CCP there would have been no new China. They mobilized everyone to gather material records,

compile teaching materials, sponsor exhibitions, conduct social investigations and let the youth educate themselves. Through this education, the young comrades have acquired a more profound understanding of the truth that "socialism and socialism alone can save China."

#### Find Out the Root Cause for the Less Advanced and the Youth Who Have Taken a Wrong Step in Life and Prescribe the Right Remedy for an Illness

Almost all the enterprises which introduced their experiences in doing ideological and political work dealt with the question of helping the less advanced and those youth who have taken a wrong step in life. This shows it is of universal importance to explore the laws to do a good job of the work concerning this section of youths. This section of people constitute a tiny number of youths, but the role they play among the youth must not be taken lightly. According to the experiences of these enterprises, in doing a good job in the work concerning this section of youths, attention has been paid to the following aspects:

First, sincerely and wholeheartedly pay great attention to this section of youths. Oh, yes. Are there really any reasons on earth for us not to proceed from taking good care of and valuing them? They are, after all, our sons and daughters! As aged persons, we get angry at the sight of our children doing wrong and evil deeds, but when they have recovered their bearings and returned to the fold and are willing to sincerely and wholeheartedly mend their ways, how can we help loving them more deeply? Whatever reason do we have to discriminate against them? Let everybody go and see "New Bank" which depicts real people and real events!

Second, analyze the reasons why they have become less advanced and have taken a wrong step in life. The reasons involve many factors, judged from the youth who were talked about in the experiences introduced at this conference. Some of the youth who are less advanced and have taken a wrong step in life do not simply understand the darkness of the capitalist world and look forward to it as "a paradise on earth"; some of them are deeply influenced by bourgeois ideas and seek only the bourgeois way of life; some of them, lured by some criminals, join in unlawful associations and go by brotherhood; some of them violate the criminal law by learning bad examples in the books they read, unhealthy films and TV programs they watched; some of them have been left in a state of no one directing and teaching them and lacked the warmth of a family for a long time because their families met with misfortune with their parents becoming divorced, and so on. Without making a careful analysis of the reasons, we will not be in a position to find out the root cause of the trouble.

Third, attach importance to helping them foster a correct outlook on life. In the reasons why a man is in an anxious state of mind and even makes a mistake and takes a wrong route, apart from his own cognitive reasons, there are also accidental factors and objective incentives. But there is a common reason for the less advanced and the youth taking a wrong step in life to

take a wrong route, that is, they do not have correct political beliefs, lofty aspirations and lack a correct outlook on life. Only when we help them try hard to remold their world outlook, can we promote a fundamental change in them.

Fourth, be good at discovering positive factors, pay special attention to the flashpoint in every person and encourage all meager progress.

Fifth, the work of educating this section of youths is fairly arduous and they often have relapses. This requires that we should do the transformation work well in a patient and persevering manner.

Analyze the Reasons for the Undulations of People's Thoughts and Feelings and Do Meticulous Work

The Tianjin No 1 cotton mill organized a small research group to put ideological and political work on a scientific footing, in the light of actual work, explored the ideological laws of young workers, summed up the reasons which affected the ideological undulations of the staff members and workers and raised the farsightedness and directness of ideological and political work. In the light of the problems which have cropped up and from different persons and different dispositions and qualities, they summed up 11 cases which should be handled by using different methods:

1. As for those who like everything to fall in with their wishes, it is necessary to uphold giving priority to commendation but not to depart from principles.
2. As for those who are open to persuasion, but not to coercion, it is necessary to lay their problems aside for the moment and then point out the relationship between good and harm with specific objects in mind.
3. As for those whose enthusiasm waxes and wanes suddenly, it is necessary to be much more mild towards them, "preserve heat while the water is hot" and do the work well.
4. As for those who like praise but not criticism, it is necessary to consider what has happened as it stands, not to dredge up embarrassing facts about their past and to notice any changes in the course of their advance.
5. As for those who like to show off and are apt to be proud, it is necessary to affirm the achievements on the one hand and point out the problems on the other.
6. As for those who waver and lose heart easily, it is necessary to help them not to lose sight of their achievements and help them pluck up their courage and confidence.
7. As for those who easily get worked up and excited, it is necessary to put the trends under control in good time and strengthen the education in self-restraint.

8. As for those who are concerned about face-saving and value self-respect, it is necessary to adopt a method of praising them at the meetings on the one hand and having a private heart-to-heart talk with them and criticize them separately on the other.

9. As for those who are apt to have ideological relapses and write themselves off as hopeless and act recklessly, it is necessary to point a way out for them, so they are not afraid of relapses, seize the opportunity and guide action according to the circumstances.

10. As for those who seek to do others down and yield unwillingly, it is necessary to lead their love of preeminence to making more contributions to the four modernizations.

11. As for those who are fond of personal loyalty, it is necessary to make frequent contacts with them, point out the harmfulness of personal loyalty and lay particular stress on key points and provide guidance to them in good time.

#### The Learning of a Chart

In doing ideological and political work, the Wuxi No 2 cotton mill of Jiangsu Province developed a fine tradition, summed up fresh experiences, enthusiastically explored new methods of ideological and political work and worked out "an analogous chart for putting ideological and political work on a scientific footing." This analogous chart shows that proceeding from the main subject of how to kindle the enthusiasm of staff members and workers, the party organizations at various levels divided ideological and political work into a total of four stages: they are investigation and study (gathering information), implementation (grasping the laws and paying attention to enlightenment) and check up, appraisal and summarization (establishing systems). Importance was attached to the directness (aiming at the ideological characteristics, the features of disposition and the principal reason, and so on), prevention (when the feelings, conditions and environment are changed, it is imperative to do a good job of prevention and solve ideological problems in the bud) and flexibility (upholding seeking truth from facts and making concrete analysis of concrete problems) of ideological and political work.

They proposed that in doing ideological and political work, attention should be paid to guarding against seven things:

We must guard against criticizing others before their cases are sorted out; guard against exaggeration in educating others; guard against giving an admonitory talk to others and abusing our power; guard against lightly demanding others to write a "self-criticism," to "keep to one side" and "go home"; guard against drawing a conclusion that "there is no remedy for them" at the sight of some people having ideological relapses; guard against going back on the decisions we have made; and guard against doing what we do not allow others to do.



## Enlightenment From Two Books

In attending this forum on ideological and political work, the writer got two books.

One is a "Handbook of Political Work" compiled by the CCP committee of the Tianjin No 1 cotton mill. This handbook was used by departments in the mill. The handbook formulates the fundamental tasks of political work; the cultivation of political quality and leadership skills of political cadres; the work methods of cadres engaging in political work; the party's organizational system and concrete tasks; the work system; the regulations for launching an emulation drive of advanced party branches and advanced party members within the party; the bounds of powers and duties of the trade union and its work system; the limits of powers and duties of the Communist Youth League and its work system; the points for attention for the political cadres who leave the mill for study and the rules and regulations for political cadres.

The other is "Explore Ways To Put Ideological and Political Work on a Scientific Footing" compiled by the small research group of ideological and political work under the CCP committee of the Chengdu rolling stock plant. This book consists of a total of eight parts: the ideological and political work during the new stage can only be strengthened rather than weakened; ideological and political work is a science; ideological and political work must uphold dialectical materialism; constantly explore the laws governing ideological and political work; ideological and political work must adhere to the principle of enlightenment; use some of the scientific methods of modern management in implementing ideological and political work in production; carry out ideological and political work in the light of the characteristics of the youth; and strengthen the leadership of the party enterprise committee over ideological and political work.

These two books are compiled by the party factory committees have one thing in common, that is, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, they have summed up the practical experiences of their factories respectively and laid stress on the necessity to put ideological and political work on a scientific footing. In "A Handbook of Political Work," it is written that: "The party's ideological and political work is a science. In order to enhance ideological and political work, it is imperative to raise the cultivation of quality and leadership art of cadres engaging in ideological and political work. This is the most important link in perfecting the party leadership." This idea runs through the "Explore Ways To Put Ideological and Political Work on a Scientific Footing." That book contains the following passages: "Are there any laws to go by governing the ideological problems which exist in a staff member or a worker? Or in other words, objectively, is there a process of evolution and development? Can we discover this process then? The answer must be in the affirmative. Marxism tells us that man's being determines his ideology and at the same time man's ideology reacts on his being.... The ideological activities of the staff members and workers more often than not follow an orbit like this, that is, man's being--ideology--actions--results.

Man's being determines his ideology; ideology governs actions and actions give rise to results. Therefore, in carrying out ideological work, it is necessary to pay attention to the ideological pulse, find out the reasons from the environment of the staff members and workers, and try to solve the problems in a way that suits the remedy to the cause."

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "If people want to succeed in their work, that is, to achieve the required results, they must adapt their ideology to the laws of the external objective world. If their ideology does not conform to the laws of the external objective world, then they will fail in practice." ("On Practice") In the past, in learning to fight, we acted according to this thesis; now in learning to carry out socialist construction, we must act according to it; and it goes without saying that in doing a good job of ideological and political work, we must act according to it too. Precisely for this reason, we continue to appeal: it is imperative to put ideological and political work on a scientific footing.

#### Party Committees Must do Ideological and Political Work Well

In this forum, the question of who would be in charge of conducting ideological and political work was also discussed. All participants unanimously agreed that ideological and political work should be done by full-time personnel. However, it must be the work of primary importance of the whole party. Every party member must do it and the party committees must lead everybody in doing it. First secretaries of the party committees must take the lead in doing ideological and political work.

The Chengdu rolling stock plant introduced the experience in this respect. In their opinion, the monopoly of administrative matters, important or trifling, by the party committee will weaken the party leadership over enterprises on the one hand and interfere with giving full play to the role of the factory director on the other. This plant has in practice restored and improved the system under which the factory director assumes full responsibility for production under the leadership of the party committee and the system of staff members and workers' congresses. The party has devoted all its energy and effort to grasping well the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and caused ideological and political work to permeate into various fields with production as the center, established systems, such as educating party members, cadres and staff members and workers and analyzing their ideological developments, thus making ideological and political work into a regular system. In doing ideological work, the party committee laid stress on fostering three points of view, the point of view of seeking truth from facts, of development and of looking at problems from all sides, and adopted the "10 methods," that is, the method of conducting investigation and study and seeking truth from facts; of educating by positive measures or examples and arousing people's political consciousness; of giving priority to commendation and leading people gradually into good practices; of shooting the arrow at the target and prescribing the right remedy for an illness; of



affecting people by tender sentiments and convincing them by reasoning; of paying a visit and having a heart-to-heart talk and teaching a person according to his merits; of encouraging the advanced and changing the less advanced; of setting up examples for others with both precept and practice and demonstrating by models; of forecasting the motives and guiding the actions; and by educating by exerting a favorable and subtle influence on people's character and thinking. All this has enabled the ideological and political work to produce good results.

That the party should do ideological and political work is the fine tradition of the party and the foundation of building the party. It is necessary to propagate and implement the party's line, principles and policies and organize and lead the broad masses to realize them; it is necessary to concentrate on propagating the results which have been achieved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee so as to strengthen the confidence of the masses in continuing to forge ahead; it is necessary to uphold in practice the socialist road and wage struggle against all actions which damage the socialist cause; it is necessary to frequently imbue the theory of scientific socialism into the minds of the broad masses with vivid contents and propagandize the superiority of the socialist system and train generation after generation of new people with the communist world outlook; it is necessary to constantly understand the needs and difficulties of the masses, truly and wholeheartedly help them and continuously boost their enthusiasm for study and work, and so forth. All these are the contents of ideological and political work which our party should do regularly. In fulfilling any task of the party, we must not rely on administrative orders alone but supplement them by ideological and political work. Otherwise, the masses will find it hard to understand why they should do the matter. In addition, large numbers of ideological problems of the party members and masses stem from the failure to correctly handle the problems they encounter in the work and in the relationship among comrades. This demands that ideological and political work should go hand in hand with vocational work and be carried out in our work, study and life. It is justified to say that divorcing themselves from ideological and political work, the party committee and every responsible cadre cannot move a single step. Just think. If we do not rely on the scientific and powerful ideological and political work which tallies with reality, what did our party rely on in the past to lead the whole party in leading the people throughout the nation to fight heroically for several decades and win victory after victory? How will our party today lead the whole party and the people all over the country to struggle for continuing to build a great, powerful socialist country?

Let us study the history of our party and read the documents of the party national congresses and the CCP Central Committee and earnestly learn from the example set for us by the CCP Central Committee over the last few years in putting ideological and political work in the first place from start to finish.

## PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON LI DAZHAO, DR SUN YAT-SEN

HK031310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Huang Zhen [7806 4176] and Yao Weidou [1202 4850 2435]: "Li Dazhao and Dr Sun Yat-sen"]

[Text] The first KMT and CCP cooperation from the beginning of 1924 to the first half of 1927 promoted the in-depth development of the national democratic revolution of our country. In establishing cooperation between the two parties, Li Dazhao and Dr Sun Yat-sen displayed their lofty revolutionary spirit in full.

Early in 1919, Dr Sun Yat-sen already had contact with Li Dazhao through a magazine entitled THE NEW YOUTH. In August 1922, the CCP Central Committee held an extraordinary meeting in Xihu District in Hangzhou. At that meeting, Li Dazhao adhered to supporting the instructions of the Communist International and advocated that a joint front of the CCP and the KMT represented by Dr Sun Yat-sen be established and that CCP members join the KMT. On 23 August, Li Dazhao left Hangzhou for Shanghai, and in accordance with the party's decision, he met Dr Sun Yat-sen for the first time. During their meeting, they "exchanged their opinions freely without getting tired; they almost forgot their food." In about 1 week's time, they held several talks "On problems of national reconstruction" which focused on "various questions" regarding "reviving the KMT so as to revive China." (Li Dazhao: "An account of Li Dazhao's life in prison in his own words") Once, when they were discussing the "general plans for national reconstruction" written by Dr Sun Yat-sen, Dr Sun Yat-sen said that he was willing to personally recommend that Li Dazhao be admitted into the KMT. Li Dazhao explicitly told Dr Sun Yat-sen he supported communism and was a party member of the Third International. Dr Sun Yat-sen said, "It does not matter, you can remain a party member of the Third International and still feel free to join the KMT to help me." In accordance with the decision of the CCP Central Committee, Li Dazhao agreed to join the KMT while remaining a CCP member. Through Dr Sun Yat-sen's "personal recommendation," Li Dazhao joined the KMT and became a dual-party member.

With the help of some communists, Dr Sun Yat-sen started to reorganize the KMT. On 19 October 1923, Dr Sun Yat-sen personally sent a telegram to the Shanghai office of the KMT and asked them to "send a secret message to Li Dazhao in

Beijing and ask him to come to Shanghai immediately." He also announced that "Li Dazhao is a member of the KMT reorganization committee." In November, Li Dazhao arrived in Shanghai and left for Guangzhou in December to participate in the preparatory work of the First KMT Congress. On 20 January 1924, the congress opened in Guangzhou and Dr Sun Yat-sen personally took up the post of chairman of the congress. He also appointed Li Dazhao one of the five members of the Presidium. During one of the congress' meetings, Dr Sun Yat-sen pointed out that some party members "were suspicious when they heard that a communist party member had joined our party." This suspicion, he said, was "the result of the pernicious effect of the imperialist states' propaganda that defamed the Russian revolution."

While discussions on the "draft regulations for the Chinese KMT" was being held at the congress on 28 January, some leftist elements of the KMT pointed out with ulterior motives that "regulations stipulated that members of our party must not join other parties." They opposed CCP members holding "dual party" membership. In the face of this critical struggle, on behalf of the communists who had joined the KMT and attended the congress, Li Dazhao seriously pointed out that "we joined the party to make contributions to the party while at the same time making contributions to the national revolution." He refuted the views of those leftist KMT members who opposed people holding "dual party" membership and said that there was "a party within the party." He pointed out: "We must shoulder double responsibilities to the party: one is the general responsibility of a party member, the other is the responsibility to contact the world's revolutionary movements so as to advance together." "Mr Sun, the president of our party, has allowed us to join the Chinese organization on the Third International, thus, we were open and above-board in our joining the KMT while remaining CCP members. This is not a conspiratorial act." Dr Sun Yat-sen was indignant at the leftist KMT members who opposed the three major policies. In his face-to-face talk with Dai Jitao and others, he said, "If you oppose cooperating with the CCP, I can withdraw from the KMT and join the CCP." After some heated discussions, with the resolute support of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the congress approved that communist party members and members of socialist youth league could as individuals join the KMT. Li Dazhao was elected a member of the KMT Central Executive Committee.

In the course of the congress, Dr Sun Yat-sen relied heavily on Li Dazhao. From the existing documentary films and historical pictures, we can see the lively scenes when they walked out of the conference hall shoulder to shoulder in big strides. With the help of communists like Li Dazhao and with the enthusiastic support of leftist KMT members such as Dr Sun Yat-sen and Liao Zhong-kai, the congress adopted the "Manifesto of the First National People's Congress of the Chinese KMT" and established the three major policies of allying the Russians and the communists and supporting the peasants and workers advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen. This gave the three major policies new interpretations and accomplished cooperation between the KMT and the CCP. In the second half of October 1924, Feng Yuxiang staged a coup d'etat in Beijing. He imprisoned the president of the northern government, Cao Kun, renamed his army as the National Army, and appointed Duan Qirui to head the provisional government. At the same time, he got in touch with Zhang Zuolin, the Liaoning warlord, and both of them expressed their desire for Dr Sun Yat-sen to come north to discuss the major national program with them.

Dr Sun Yat-sen decided to go north; he accepted the slogan of "convening a national conference" advocated by the CCP Central Committee. On 10 November, the "Northern Manifesto" was issued in which Dr Sun advocated "convening a national conference to accomplish unity for China and reconstruct China." On 31 December, under the support and at the suggestion of the CCP, Dr Sun Yat-sen went to Beijing in spite of his ill health. At that time, Feng Yuxiang was squeezed out by Zhang Zuolin and Duan Qirui.

By the end of the year, the CCP Executive Committee in the northern district headed by Li Dazhao was officially established. The committee of the northern district resolutely supported Dr Sun Yat-sen and was inclined to support the Revolutionary National Army. It combated Duan Qirui and the Liaoning warlords, and devoted major efforts to organizing workers, peasants and students to launch anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolutionary movements. In order to oppose the conspiracy of Duan Qirui who staged another conference after the congress had concluded, Li Dazhao led the northern CCP and KMT members to organize a mammoth mass struggle and actively prepared for the preparatory meeting of the national conference to be held in Beijing. On 1 March, a national congress of the society for promoting the national conference was held in Beijing and a general office of the society was established.

Upon arriving in Beijing, the health of Dr Sun Yat-sen was deteriorating. He decided to establish the KMT Central Political Committee and appointed six members to the committee, including Li Dazhao. On 12 March, Dr Sun Yat-sen passed away. Li Dazhao personally led the memorial activities for Dr Sun Yat-sen. Hundreds and thousands of people took part in the memorial activities to publicize the political ideas of "arousing the masses" and the new three people's principles advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen. More than 100,000 people took part in the Dr Sun Yat-sen funeral procession and they staged an anti-imperialist and antiwarlord massive demonstration. Li Dazhao wrote an elegiac couplet, each consisted of 107 characters, for Dr Sun Yat-sen's funeral.

The elegiac couplet said, "Guangdong has been the center of modern ideologies since the Ming Dynasty. Sons and grandsons of the Han nationality have been trading with foreign countries. Righteous people such as those participating in the Taiping uprising were all born here. Our respected Dr Sun was also born in this land amid the eventful years of our country, and he became a mainstay for the revolution. He inherited the past and ushered in the future, discarded the gross and selected the best to bring the righteous national spirit into full play. He was resolutely in reconstructing our motherland and for more than 40 years, he bent his back in working for the revolutionary cause till his dying day. He pledged to fly the national flag all over China, to arouse the spirit of liberty and independence so that healthy trends would prevail."

"Foreign powers, from Western Europe to Japan in the East, flocked to China to scramble for power, to carry out political aggression and to stage economic invasion. They even conspired to enslave our people and capture our country. It was under such circumstances that we found our party. But now, we have lost our great leader. The sky is murky over the dark land; clouds are weeping and the sea is whimpering. Who can succeed him to rally our forces? Among the hundreds and thousands of people in our country, workers and peasants are the ones to rely on. We must adhere to the three people's principles and the five rights; pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, follow the teaching of our deceased leader and strive to realize the revolutionary cause so as to comfort his soul."

This elegiac couplet summarized the revolutionary life of Dr Sun Yat-sen with great preciseness. It also points out that the workers and peasants must continue the struggle to accomplish the national democratic revolution.

Soon after the second anniversary of Dr Sun Yat-sun's death, Laioning warlord Zhang Zuolin arrested communists such as Li Dazhao and other leftist KMT members. In Li Dazhao's "Account in His Own Words" which he wrote while in prison, he expounded on his militant friendship with Dr Sun Yat-sen which was forged by their common aspiration to revive China. On 28 April, Li was executed. The great characters of Li Dazhao and Dr Sun Yat-sen, their lofty moral characters and their intimate and sincere cooperation will be remembered by the Chinese people forever. Their revolutionary spirit will forever encourage the future generations to advance bravely.

CSO: 4005/827



## PARTY AND STATE

### NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS

SK021208 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82

["Radio talk" by Kong Fei, chairman of Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government: "Great Victories of Party's Policy on Regional Autonomy of Nationalities"--recorded]

[Summary] "Since its founding, our autonomous region has victoriously traversed 35 years of a militant course. During the past 35 years we have, under the leadership of the CCP, earnestly implemented the party's policy on regional autonomy of nationalities and scored great achievements in all undertakings. Profound changes have taken place in our region. In marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of Nei Monggol autonomous region, it is of great immediate significance to review the history of revolution and struggle of people of all nationalities in the region."

For a very long time people of Han, Mongolian and other nationalities have worked for the prosperity of this vast expanse of an area blessed with magnificent mountains and rivers and rich natural resources. They have closely cooperated with one another to develop and construct the borders and contributed to building a unified multinational motherland. Mongolians were once in the ascendant in history and then declined as a result of historical changes. Over the past 300 years, people of Mongolian nationality have bravely struggled for national survival and liberation.

After the war to resist Japan broke, the party Central Committee promptly issued a declaration calling on people of all nationalities to unite together and resist Japan. It built revolutionary bases for resisting Japan in Nei Monggol. Following the war against Japan, the party Central Committee issued suggestions on work in Nei Monggol, proposing to implement regional autonomy of nationalities. In November 1946 the Federation for the Movement of Regional Autonomy of Nei Monggol was initiated in Zhangjaikou. On 1 May of the following year, the federation elected the Nei Monggol autonomous regional people's government headed by Comrade Ulanhu.

"Thirty-five years of practice have shown that the party's policy on regional autonomy of nationalities is the only correct, Marxist policy capable of solving the country's problems concerning nationalities. Without the CCP there

would be no Nei Monggol as it is today. This is a great truth. Over the past 35 years people of all nationalities in our region have, under the radiance of the party's policy on nationalities, taken the broad road of joint development and common prosperity and scored brilliant achievements in all undertakings. Making vigorous efforts to cultivate minority communist cadres is crucial to the achievement of regional autonomy of nationalities. Today, 20 percent of the region's cadres are Mongolians and other minorities. The number of Mongolian staff members and workers in the region's state-owned enterprises increased to 192,000 in 1981 from 7,000 in 1947. The number of other minority staff members and workers increased from 500 to 60,000.

"The region has achieved tremendous progress in economic construction over the past 35 years. The region's 1981 gross industrial and agricultural output was valued at 8,567,000,000 yuan, 15.3-fold increase over that of 1947 and averaging an annual growth rate of 15 percent. With the development of socialist economic construction, other undertakings including education, science, culture, public health, physical education, press, publishing and radio and television broadcasting have been further developed."

Comrades, we have entered a new historical period in which the central task of the party's work concerning nationalities is to vigorously develop economically and culturally and eliminate inequities among nationalities. Shortly after the sixth party plenum, the party Central Committee issued important directives on work in Nei Monggol. The directives perfectly conform to the actual conditions of the region and fully reflect the desires of people of all nationalities in the region. We must resolutely follow the directives, further develop and improve regional autonomy of nationalities, strengthen unity among the various nationalities and achieve the goals put forth by the party Central Committee for our region.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### ANHUI CCP REPRESENTATIVE MEETING ENDS

OW300437 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] The Anhui provincial CCP representatives' meeting came to a successful close on 27 April. The 6-day session successfully accomplished the pre-determined objectives.

After hearing acting First Secretary Zhou Zijian's report, entitled: "Strengthen Party Spirit, Rectify the Party's Work Style and Bring Into Full Play the Party's Role as the Vanguard of the Working Class in the New Period," the representatives seriously engaged in discussions. Centering on the theme: "The party should improve itself," the representatives freely expressed their views in light of local conditions. They held that while there are still problems in party building, the achievements scored by the party in the past few years, particularly after the convocation of the party's third plenary session, should be affirmed. They cited the experiences of some localities and departments in strengthening education for party members and improving party work style. They also studied the concrete measures for improving the building of the party's ideology, organization and work.

The representatives unanimously endorsed the report delivered by Comrade Zhou Zijian, which called for strengthening the party spirit, rectifying the party's work style, raising understanding, improving ideological and political work, thoroughly waging struggles to oppose corruption and degeneration and promoting building of the two types of civilization. To strengthen building of the leading bodies and the party's grassroots organizations are issues of major importance in party building at present. They held that the report correctly analyzed the current situation and put forward practical measures to solve the various problems. So long as the party organizations at various levels adhere to the party's line, principles and policies for the new period and work hard to meet the requirements set forth by the report, the province's party building can surely be greatly advanced and the party organizations in Anhui Province can better accomplish their historical missions.

Democracy was given full play at the meeting in the election of deputies to the forthcoming 12th CCP National Congress. After lengthy deliberations, the representatives worked out at a plenary session a list of candidates

for election of deputies. The method of nominating more candidates than the number of deputies to be elected was adhered to in the election. Through voting by secret ballot 41 deputies and 4 alternate deputies were elected to attend the forthcoming 12th CCP National Congress.

The representatives' meeting was presided over by Comrade Yan Youmin. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee: Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Yan Youmin, Wang, Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, (Su Hua) and (Yuan Zhen), secretaries of the provincial party committee; (Liu Lianmin), Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, (Shi Chun), (Wang Yuzhao) and (Shi Junie), members of the provincial party committee; and Li Shinong and Zhang Kaifan, advisers of the provincial party committee. Also present at the meeting were members and alternate members of the provincial party committee. (Mao Duo), permanent member of the central discipline inspection commission, attended the meeting as an observer.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu attended and made an important speech at the meeting. Comrade Yan Youmin also spoke at the close of the meeting.

CSO: 4005/827

## PARTY AND STATE

### HUNAN PARTY REPRESENTATIVE MEETING CONCLUDES

HK250214 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] A Hunan provincial party representative meeting concluded on 24 April after 7 days in session. After repeated deliberation and consultation, the 600 representatives attending the meeting elected 50 delegates and 5 alternate delegates to attend the 12th National Party Congress.

Provincial CCP committee second secretary Wan Da made an important speech on 24 April on upholding the party's communist purity and opposing corruption and degeneration. He said: Judging by the situation in recent years, there has indeed been a notable increase in serious criminal activities in the economic field. Due to the corruption and degeneration of a few party members and cadres, the party's prestige among the masses has been gravely damaged. If we fail to wage resolute struggle against this corruption and allow it to develop, it is certain that still more party members and cadres will come to grief and that the destiny and future of our party and state will be threatened. Hence, our struggle to hit at criminal activities in the economic field and oppose corruption and degeneracy is precisely aimed at averting this danger and upholding our party's communist purity. So far as the present moment is concerned, this is yet another most practical and effective measure for rectifying the party and its work style.

Comrade Wan Da said: In the new historical conditions, in order to enhance our ability to resist corruption and avoid degeneracy, we must make great efforts to firmly establish the revolutionary outlook on life. We must restudy Chairman Mao's "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "Serve the People," and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," establish the correct concept of public and private, strive to be so devoted to public service as to forget one's own interests, and always maintain the nature of struggling amid difficulties.

Comrade Wan Da said in conclusion: To maintain the party's nature as the vanguard force of the working class, we must ceaselessly step up education for the party members and cadres, and enforce strict control and supervision and party discipline.

CSO: 4005/827

## PARTY AND STATE

### GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL NOTARIAL REGULATIONS PROMULGATED

OW241439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--China's first notarial regulations--"the provisional notarial regulations of the People's Republic of China"--were officially promulgated for implementation on 13 April. It is an important measure adopted by China for perfecting the state notarial system, safeguarding the socialist legal system, preventing disputes and reducing litigations.

Notarization is an act by which a state notarial organ, at the request of the interested party, verifies an act in law or the authenticity and lawfulness of a document or a fact of legal significance so as to protect public property and the rights and legitimate interests with regard to a citizen's status and property. China's notarial work history spans over 30 years. Following the gradual perfection of the socialist legal system in recent years, notarial work has also made considerable progress. Currently, there are 1,596 notarial offices in China with a total of 3,170 notary publics. In 1981 alone over 251,000 notarial cases were handled. Thus, public property and citizens' legitimate rights and interests were effectively protected. The promulgation and implementation of "the provisional notarial regulations of the People's Republic of China" marks a new stage in the establishment of a notarial system and of progress in notarial work in China.

"The provisional notarial regulations of the People's Republic of China" promulgated on 13 April contain 6 chapters and 30 articles. The titles of the six chapters are as follows: General Principles, Scope of Business of Notarial Offices, Authority and Organization of Notarial Offices, Jurisdiction, Notarial Procedure and the Appendix. The regulations stipulate that the notarial offices are state notarial organs led by the judicial administrative organs. Notarial offices are to be set up in municipalities directly under the central government, counties and municipalities, as well as districts directly under the municipalities. The Chinese embassies and consulates in foreign countries are authorized to handle notarial cases for Chinese citizens who reside abroad. Furthermore, the regulations also apply to foreign nationals residing in China.

CSO: 4005/827

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON SIMPLER ADMINISTRATION IN 1940'S

HK271236 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Zhao Henglie [6392 1854 3525]: "Better Troops and Simpler Administration"]

[Text] The following is written in Article 15 of "The Constitution of the People's Republic of China": "State Organizations Must Apply the Principle of Better Troops and Simpler Administration, Practice Strict Economy, Increase Efficiency and Oppose Bureaucracy." Here "Better Troops and Simpler Administration" is mentioned. This is "an extremely important policy" of the CCP, which was implemented during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. It played an important role in overcoming material difficulties in the liberated areas and in the struggle to finally defeat the Japanese aggressors. Today, on the long march to realize the four modernizations, it is still important for us to recall how this policy was implemented and to gain benefit from it.

The most difficult years in the liberated areas during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression were 1941 and 1942. Due to savage attacks launched by the Japanese aggressors and the encirclement and blockade of the KMT, as well as floods, droughts and insect pests that repeatedly afflicted north China at that time, the liberated areas met with very great financial difficulties. In the anti-Japanese ranks, there were once hardly enough clothes and hardly any salt, pepper or vegetables. The fighters had no shoes or stockings to wear and the work personnel had no cotton quilts to cover them in winter. The army men and civilians in some localities had to eat tree leaves and grass roots. In order to overcome the serious financial difficulties, the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong worked out and implemented in good time a series of policies. As far as economic development was concerned, these policies mainly covered two aspects--broadening sources of income and reducing expenditure. To broaden sources of income, the public ownership economy was developed. Border region governments ran self-sufficient industrial, agricultural and commercial operations. The army, government organizations and schools reclaimed land for farmwork and carried out a large-scale production campaign. In order to reduce expenditure, the policy of better troops and simpler administration was implemented.

In his article entitled "Serve the People," Comrade Mao Zedong said, "The idea of 'better troops and simpler administration' was put forward by Mr Li Dingming, who is not a communist. He made a good suggestion which is of benefit to the people, and we have adopted it." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," one-volume edition, p 905) At the second session of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area consultative council which was held in Yanan on 6 November, 1941, Mr Li Dingming, vice-chairman of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area, made the suggestion of "better troops and simpler administration." Comrade Mao Zedong attached great importance to this suggestion. He copied every word of it in his notebook and made this comment in the margin: This is a good method. It has been prescribed precisely for doing away with our officialism, bureaucracy and formalism. This suggestion was thoroughly discussed and adopted at the session and it was decided "to submit it to the government for prompt implementation." Therefore, we should say that the implementation of this policy started in November 1941. It was first implemented in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area. In the winter of 1941, shortly after the second session of the consultative council, the number of state functionaries at various levels of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area was reduced to 76 percent of its original level. In 1943, it was again reduced by 35 percent. In this year, the border area government promulgated the "Outline for Simplifying Administration." The work of simplifying administration was integrated with the rectification campaign. Work efficiency was increased and the work system was improved. The Shaanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan border area was a model in implementing the policy of better troops and simpler administration and was cited and praised by Comrade Mao Zedong. It started to implement this policy at the beginning of 1942. It [passage indistinct] percent of the number of residents, and the number of people working in party and government organizations who were divorced from production should not exceed 1 percent. Although militiamen were not divorced from production, their number was not to exceed 5 percent of the population. Various methods were adopted, such as reorganization, reducing the size of logistic organizations, cutting down or merging organizations and transferring people from organizations at higher levels to strengthen organizations at lower levels. After simplifying administration three occasions, once at the beginning of 1942, once in May 1942 and once in January 1943, the number of state functionaries was reduced by 51 percent. The higher the level of an organization, the greater the number of people by which it was reduced. The number of people in the border area government was reduced from 548 to only 100. As a result of staff reduction in organizations, work efficiency was increased. What was more important was that the financial expenditure of the border area was reduced, the people's burden was lessened and social wealth was accumulated. An example was that the people's burden in south Hebei area in 1942 was reduced by two-thirds when compared with 1941. Grain levies imposed in Taihang and Taiyue in 1943 were one-third less than in 1941. War services required of the people were also much reduced. Let us take the statistics of 10 villages in Yuci, Taihang as an example. Before simplifying administration, the number of laborers working for war services as required by the village office was 96 and the number after



simplifying administration was 28. According to border area government statistics on the provision of draft animals for public service, from March to September 1941, 66,923 head of draught animals were provided for public service, an average of 8,366 head per month. In the same period in 1942, only 1,293 head were provided, an average of 206 head per month. The burden in providing draft animals for public service was reduced by over 90 percent.

In order to thoroughly implement a policy, leaders must personally set an example, do propaganda work, carry out inspections and participate in practice. Comrade Mao Zedong set a good example in this respect for our whole party. After the policy of better troops and simpler administration was put forth, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote an editorial entitled "A Very Important Policy" on 7 September 1942 for JIEFANG RIBAO which was published in Yanan. Comrade Mao Zedong said that the party's policy of better troops and simpler administration was an important measure for overcoming the material difficulty in the base areas. The base areas had become smaller and within a certain period of time, they might become even smaller. We had to simplify our administrative organizations as much as possible in order to meet the needs of war. As Comrade Mao Zedong metaphorically put it, if "we made our bodies smaller but stronger," we would finally defeat the enemies. At a conference of senior cadres of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area, which was held in December 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong made a report entitled "Economic and Financial Problems in the Anti-Japanese War," in which he again mentioned the necessity of implementing the policy of better troops and simpler administration. He said, "The policy of better troops [passage indistinct] must be carried out strictly, thoroughly and universally, and not perfunctorily, superficially or partially. In carrying it out, we must attain the five objectives of simplification, unification, efficiency, economy and opposition to bureaucracy." ("The Selected Works of Mao Zedong," one-volume edition, p 850) In particular, we had to oppose bureaucracy because bureaucratic practices such as corruption and graft, overelaborate organization, meaningless "standardization" and red tape, had turned some cadres from the people's servants into the people's lords, which seriously affected the democratic political life in base areas. Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong and advocated by him, the policy of better troops and simpler administration was implemented not only in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area and the Hebei-Shandong-Henan border area but also in the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei border area, the Shanxi-Suiyuan border area and the Shandong liberated area. Very good results were obtained. At that time, the central organization in Yanan was located at Yangjialing and Comrade Mao Zedong also handled official business there. It was later moved to Zaoyuan. The office consisted of only a few simply-furnished cave rooms. There were few secretaries and not many guards. The guards used inferior rifles and horses. Good horses and rifles were sent to the front. The clothes, shoes and socks worn by Comrade Mao Zedong were patched many times over and his meals were plain and simple. At that time, Comrade Zhou Enlai was in charge of the Eighth Route Army Office at Hongyan village, Chongqing.



The office was in a small house. The size of the staff was small but the work was heavy. They have difficulties even in their daily lives. But under these circumstances, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao used their meager monthly allowance to improve the livelihood of other comrades. They indeed "saved every single penny for war and for the revolutionary cause." In short, the CCP Central Committee made up of Comrade Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other comrades set a perfect example in implementing the policy of "better troops and simpler administration."

At present, in order to hasten our progress, we must also implement the policy of better troops and simpler administration and overcome the drawbacks of overlapping organizations, complicated structure and low efficiency. In simplifying administrative organizations, we should promote vigorous cadres with ability and political integrity to leading posts. In this way, our cause will grow and flourish with vigor and vitality. The practice of demanding more people whenever work is discussed and the idea that work can only be improved by expanding the [word indistinct] of the staff are wrong. We should realize that it is quality and not quantity that counts. Overlapping organizations, overelaborate organizations, overstaffing and undefined and confused limitations on authority are hotbeds for breeding bureaucracy and officialism. We should not forget that our country is a big country which is backward in economic development and has a large population. Everything should be done in accordance with the policy of better troops and simpler administration. On the road to socialist modernization of our country which is to be characterized by a Chinese style, let us continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of arduous struggle and uphold the policy of better troops and simpler administration!

## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

NEW GUIZHOU AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE--A grand rally was held in Xingyi on 1 May to celebrate the establishment of the Qianxinan Autonomous Prefecture, formerly Xingyi Prefecture. Present on the Presidium were Wen Zhengyi, a representative of the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Commission; Su Gang, leader of the provincial congratulatory delegation and deputy leaders Luo Dengyi, Long Xianzhao, Wang Bingyun, Meng Sufen, (Wu Tuming) and others; and leaders of the autonomous prefecture Zhu Chuanmo, Li Xueshu, Wang Anze and (Meng Wenchao). Delegates from neighboring parts of Yunnan and Guangxi were also present. Zhu Chuanmo, first secretary of the autonomous prefectural CCP committee, presided at the rally. Wang Anze, secretary of the committee and prefectural head, made a speech. Greetings cables from the NPC Standing Committee, State Council, NPC Nationalities Committee, State Nationalities Commission, and the provincial CCP committee and government were read out. Wen Zhengyi also spoke. [HK030201 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 May 82]

QINGHAI UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE--According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the provincial united front work conference which was sponsored by the provincial people's government was held in Xining from 15 to 23 April. Attending the conference were comrades in charge of political and united front work at prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal CCP committees and provincial organs. Liang Buting, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Zha-xi-wang-xu and Zhao Haifeng, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke at the conference. [Excerpt] [SK040146 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 May 82]

TRAIN ROBBERIES--The Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee pointed out in its instruction written on the No 90 special report submitted by the Ministry of Railways that it is imperative to take emergency steps to stop train robbery. On the Chengdu-Chongqing line, where serious train robbery incidents have occurred, the instruction said, local PLA units should send their men to escort trains carrying important cargoes. The Ministry of Railway's report revealed that the train-robbing gangs are generally composed of 10 to 50 people. [Text] [OW031029 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 May 82]

GANSU HISTORICAL FORUM--The Gansu Provincial CCP Committee recently sponsored a forum on struggle events in eastern Gansu during the democratic revolutionary period. Attending the forum were Gao Jinchun, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; Lei Enjun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Yang Bolun, vice chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee; Guo Lingfan, vice chairman of Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee; a number of veteran comrades who worked at eastern Gansu areas from Qingyang Prefecture and other places; and responsible comrades of party members' leading groups in charge of collecting materials on party history from various prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal CCP committees throughout the province. Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the forum, urging party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over the work of collecting party historical materials. Efforts should be made to probe the correctness of local historical events to provide better materials for enriching party history. [SK041310 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 May 82 SK]

HENAN ADVANCED POLICEMEN'S CONGRESS--The congress of advanced collectives and advanced individuals of the armed people's police force of the Henan provincial public security department was held in Zhengzhou from 21-23 April. The congress summed up experiences, commended the advanced and mobilized all armed people's policemen throughout the province to make new contributions toward maintaining social order and defending the four modernizations. Attending the congress were Li Fuxiang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and head of the provincial political and legal leadership group; Yue Xiaoxia, vice governor; Ding Shi, president of the provincial court; (Bai Jun), director of the public security department; (Ma Jinghan), director of the judicial department; (Cai Mailun), director of the civil affairs department; and responsible comrades of relevant departments. Yue Xiaoxia spoke. This congress was the first gathering of outstanding workers since the PLA was converted into the people's armed police force in this province in 1976. The congress adopted a written proposal to all commanders and fighters of the armed people's police force throughout the province. [HK041441 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 82 HK]

HENAN NATIONAL PHILOSOPHY MEETING--The 1982 national discussion meeting on the history of Marxist philosophy was held in Luoyang from 17 to 23 April. This was the first national meeting since the first national discussion meeting on the history of Marxist philosophy was held in Hangzhou last year. This meeting was sponsored by the National Society for the Study of the History of Marxist Philosophy, the Henan Provincial Social Science Institute and the party school of the Luoyang Prefectural CCP Committee. Some 200 Marxist philosophical history research workers of institutes of higher education, press and publication circles and the propaganda departments of the party and the government from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended. This meeting mainly discussed the issues of the formation of Marxist philosophy, on the role and function of Leninist philosophical thought in the history of Marxist philosophy and on the role and function of

MAO ZEDONG'S PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT in the history of Marxist philosophy. The comrades present at this meeting "let a hundred schools of thought contend," aired their own views, spoke without any inhibitions and handed 144 theses to the meeting. This meeting made preparations for the activities of marking the centenary of the death of Karl Marx next March and for the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's eight philosophical works which will soon be conducted throughout the country. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Apr 82 RK]

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION--In the past 3 years, nearly 220 million square meters of new houses have been constructed in cities and towns in our country. According to estimates by the State Statistical Bureau covering three municipalities, however, only 38.4 percent of the new houses have been allotted to the masses, while most of them have been illegally occupied by cadres at various levels and their relatives. [Text] [OW031347 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 May 82]

LEAD CADRE POLICY--At a recent meeting of cadres from organs directly under the Lanzhou PLA units, deputy chief of general staff Zhang Zhen relayed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech delivered at a military commission meeting. He said: All cadres who climbed by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in rebellion should be resolutely removed from their posts. All veteran cadres who departed from the correct stand and betrayed the correct principles during the Cultural Revolution should retire before the 12th CCP National Congress. Those who have not reached retirement age may be transferred to work at local level, but they should in no way assume important positions of leadership. [Text] [OW031251 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 May 82]

XINJIANG MOUNTAINEERING MEET--To mark May 4th Youth Day, the Urumqi Municipal Communist Youth League Committee, Physical Culture and Sports Commission and Education Bureau jointly sponsored a mountaineering competition today, on Qionghuan Mountain. More than 2,000 youngsters of various nationalities succeeded in climbing the mountain. "Comrade Wang Enmao, regional party first secretary, also took part in today's mountaineering activities with great enthusiasm. Comrade Wang Enmao had attended the first mountaineering competition on 4 May 1964. Today he was in high spirits, eager to climb the mountain with the youngsters of various nationalities." Other leading comrades from the regional and Urumqi municipal governments who attended today's mountaineering activities included Ismail Amat, Janabil, Zhao Yuzheng and others. Urumqi Municipal Communist Youth League Committee, Physical Culture and Sports Commission and Education Bureau awarded prizes to the winners of the competition. [HK050913 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 May 82]

XIZANG PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES--Lhasa, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The Tibet People's Publishing House is planning to issue 19 new books by June in Tibetan and Han languages. The volumes will cover the geography, history, social customs, religion and medicine of the region and also include a revolution memoir, novels, dictionaries, folk tales, plays, picture books and folk songs. One of the books, "Natural Conditions and Social Customs of Tibet," has been written by one of the 19 Tibetans working at the publishing house. The book records Xizang's geography, population origins, social customs and habits, cultural relics, myths, daily life and the history of the region's capital, Lhasa. The publishing house was founded in 1971 and is staffed by 8 Han and 19 Tibetan people. It publishes in both Han and Tibetan languages. [OW021355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 28 Apr 82 OW]

SECURITY BREACH--(Li Guangyi), responsible person of ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE PAPER], who was sentenced to a 5-year imprisonment on a charge of divulging secrets, appealed to a higher court. In the appeal he said: I do not agree with the court's judgment, and I object to making me a scapegoat. It was based on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions or his concurrence that I told foreign guests of any important news, such as the date and location of the 6th Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and information about the 17th session of the NPC Standing Committee. [Text] [OW031239 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 May 82]

CSO: 4005/827

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUBEI URGES PRACTICING BIRTH CONTROL

HKI40959 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Planned Parenthood Is Also a Way To Become Rich"]

[Excerpts] During the provincial meeting of the advanced representatives in planned parenthood, many facts were cited to prove that conducting planned parenthood and birth control is also a way to become rich. Since the implementation of the production responsibility system in our rural areas, the old ideas of "more sons, more bliss" and of "having sons early means enjoying bliss early" has gained ground in some peasants' minds. These peasants think that there is no harm and only benefit in having more children, because by having more children they can be allocated more land to till and will have more manpower. They think that, although they will not be allocated grain by the state for their children to eat, they can still support their children. These ideas are very wrong.

After the establishment of the production responsibility system in our rural areas, we cannot rely on having more children to improve our livelihood. Those commune members who have many children have to spend a great deal of their time and energy in raising their children and thus have less time and energy to attend to production on the land, for which they have been assigned responsibility, and on their private plots. Moreover, the heavy burden of providing food, clothes, education and medicine for their children makes it impossible for them to make ends meet, and the heavy burden of housekeeping nearly crushes them. They have to struggle desperately for years until their children are grown up. Even when their children have grown up, there will still be problems that will continue to trouble them. Therefore, having more children and having children in an unplanned manner is not a way to become rich. On the contrary, only by conducting birth control to reduce the number of their children and thus increasing income can they become rich.

CSO: 4005/825

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SHANXI RIBAO' DISCUSSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

HK 801335 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Planned Parenthood Work Absolutely Cannot Be Relaxed"]

[Text] The work of planned parenthood has been confronted with many new problems and conditions after the implementation of various forms of production responsibility systems. It is necessary for localities to study and tackle such problems. Yicheng County is a step ahead of other localities in this respect. Party committees at all levels in the county vigorously took the lead in paying close attention to ideological and political work. The establishment of the agricultural production responsibility system was followed by the implementation of the responsibility system of planned parenthood. Close attention was paid to the linking up of the three policies. Last year the birth rate of the county dropped by 5.36 per 1,000, the lowest of all the counties in the province. Although there are many deficiencies and inadequacies in the work of planned parenthood, the experience gained by the communal brigades through the implementation of the responsibility system of planned parenthood is undoubtedly very valuable and should be promoted to the vast countryside.

The objective of implementing planned parenthood and birth control is consistent with that of implementing the production responsibility system in the countryside--to speed up socialist construction and to raise the people's standard of living on the basis of developing production. Cadres and people should know that our land and resources are limited. If the birth rate is not controlled, the growth of population will be so rapid that it will become incompatible with the development of production and everyone will get less from the state. It will be very difficult for commune members to increase their income and to improve their livelihood. Socialist modernization will also be seriously hampered. It is incorrect to believe that "one should have many children in order to mobilize a family and to build up a family fortune." The attitude that "planned parenthood can be ignored as long as commune members fulfill their production quota" is very detrimental. We will be making a historical error if we give up planned parenthood work on account of the implementation of the production responsibility system. The



experience of Yicheng is valuable in that not only did the people find out new problems and conditions, but they were also clearly aware of the imminence and serious consequences of such problems. Committees at all levels took the lead without hesitation to adopt a series of effective policies so as to adapt to the new circumstances and to resolve new problems. While the production responsibility system was being perfected step by step, various responsibility systems of planned parenthood were also established. They were initially successful in "paying attention to both production and birth control, in laying down two targets at the same time and in establishing two forms of responsibility systems." While ideological work was being strengthened, necessary awards were introduced and corresponding economic restrictions were imposed. Such practices have proved to be effective in curbing the freedom of giving birth and the growth of the birth rate. The vast countryside including factories and mining enterprises, and people in cities and towns should gain a good deal of enlightenment from the experience of Yicheng. They should also link it up with their local conditions to set up and perfect various forms of planned parenthood responsibility systems.

Positive and negative experience indicates repeatedly that the success of planned parenthood still depends heavily on leadership. At present, the most serious problem is that some party organizations in the countryside have abandoned the leadership in planned parenthood after the implementation of the production responsibility system. This situation should be immediately rectified. All party members and cadres should take the lead to execute the provisions of planned parenthood. Cadres have not upheld planned parenthood for members of party organizations. A bad effect will be created since the members do not take the advice. The provincial government should take necessary disciplinary or administrative action against them as well as imposing economic restrictions. The legislative and other departments concerned should strictly deal with those who undermine planned parenthood. We should continue to advocate late marriage and late childbirth, less but better offspring, and to advocate one birth for one family, to strictly control a second birth, and firmly put an end to a third birth, so that planned parenthood work in our province can be normalized, systematized and regulated.

CSO: 4005/825

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES LIU BAIYU ON MILITARY WRITING

HK261501 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Baiyu [0491 4101 5038]: "Strive To Develop Socialist Literature on Military Subjects in Our Country During the New Historical Period--Speech (excerpts) at National Forum To Discuss Literary Writing on Military Subjects"--note passages within slantlines denote boldface type]

[Text] This is the first time since the founding of the PRC that the Chinese Writers' Association and the cultural department of the PLA general political department have jointly held a national forum to discuss literary writing on military subjects. Today I would like to exchange opinions with our comrades on several problems.

/First point. The great significance of promoting literary writing on military subjects.

Why we should attach importance to literary writing on military subjects and promote it is the first question to be discussed at this meeting.

Today, our country has entered a new historical period. In order to realize the magnificent goal for the new period, the party requires our writers and artists to play an immense role through their works in promoting socialist spiritual civilization and in cultivating new socialist people.

In the "congratulatory speech" delivered on behalf of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council at the fourth congress of the Writers and Artists Association, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forth the task of vigorously cultivating new socialist people. He pointed out that literary and artistic work, which is irreplaceable by any other field, plays an important role in enhancing the ideological, cultural and moral standards of the whole society. He said, "Literary and artistic creation must fully display our people's fine character and give praise to the great victory that our people win in revolution and construction, and in the struggles against various enemies and all kinds of difficulties." "In our literature and art, we should make greater efforts to portray and cultivate new socialist people and strive for richer fruits."

In the last few years, Comrade Hu Yaobang linked again and again the literary and artistic creation on military subjects to building socialist spiritual civilization and cultivating new socialist people in some of his speeches. During the forum on play creation held in February 1980, when talking about "how to treat our PLA," Comrade Hu Yaobang said, "This army of ours has two characters. First, they are indeed the most lovable people. Since the founding of the army in 1927, for several decades they have charged under hails of bullets and braved untold dangers again and again. Without them there could never possibly be the revolutionary, victorious and glorious history of the Chinese people. Our revolutionary history is closely related to the PLA. Second, we mainly depend on them to safeguard the conditions for the realization of the four modernizations. Therefore, they are also the most reliable people. So, they are on the one hand the most lovable and on the other the most reliable people. That is the reason why there should be an important position reserved for them in our propaganda work and literary and artistic creation." The leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee regarded the promotion of the creation on military subjects as an act of strategic and guiding importance. Therefore, I think, we should recall the spirit of the directive of the CCP Central Committee through this meeting, and conscientiously attach importance to the literary creation on military subjects.

The sacred historical mission of building socialist civilization and cultivating new socialism people needs to be jointly borne by all branches of the super-structure and the whole socialist literary and art circles. But, the literary writing on military subjects alone has its specific force, and can play an educational role which is irreplaceable by works on other subjects. Description of the armed struggle of our Chinese nationalities and Chinese people in resisting aggression and striving for liberation is the main content of our literature on revolutionary military subjects. Patriotism and revolutionary heroism are always intensively embodied in military struggles and strongly expressed by the army and the masses of the people who support the wars. As those excellent military literary works describe the acute struggle which is of life-and-death importance to the fate of the class, the people, the country and the nation; as they give praise to the great spirit of revolutionary fighters who sacrifice themselves for the motherland and the lofty ideal of communism; and, as they profoundly expose the cruel nature of the aggressors and the reactionary ruling force, they have their own function which other works cannot perform, in cultivating the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism.

Our army is one which is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Based on the characteristics of the Chinese revolution as an armed struggle and the leadership of the CCP, the army formed its own fine traditions. These fine traditions, formed on the basis of communist thought, are the concentrated expression of the proletarian nature of the armed forces led by our party, the distillation of the Chinese people's industrious and courageous character, and the wonderful spiritual wealth of our people. On the other hand, the revolutionary spirit and lofty sentiment displayed by our army who feared neither hardship nor death, united as one and advanced wave upon wave during wartime are still very necessary for our army and people today in building the four modernizations.

What we should particularly remember is that our four modernizations are being built under the international conditions that the threat of war is constantly with us. At present, as the contention between the superpowers is escalating every day in the world, and the hegemonist powers are speeding up their global strategic disposition, both the world's peace and our country's safety are seriously threatened. The Vietnamese authorities repeatedly carry out armed provocations on the southern border of our country. Therefore, we must maintain sharp vigilance at all times, keep the vast number of commanders and fighters of our army, and the broad masses of our people and youth aware of the possibility of future wars against aggression, and urge them to be ideologically and mentally well prepared for combat. The vivid artistic images created in literary works on military subjects can educate and influence the vast number of readers, make them vigilant in peace time, and thus cultivate within the whole society a sense of responsibility to fight for the interests of the motherland and the people at any time and a moral concept of fearing neither hardship nor death. Such a sense of responsibility and moral concept must be fostered every day.

Fine military literary works can help the young generation to set up a correct world outlook, outlook on life and view on war; and help them to grow into a generation of new socialist people with the lofty spirit of internationalism, patriotism and revolutionary heroism. If all the hundreds of millions of our young people possess these fine traits, they will forge ahead courageously and try their best to create miracles at their own posts in building the four modernizations every day, being a shock brigade in building a powerful socialist country; and, once war breaks out, they will unite as one to resist the invaders with full confidence, join the combat as courageous fighters, and overwhelm the enemy like crashing waves in the sea. In short, as long as the communist ideal burns like raging flames, they will be able to show their invincible fighting force whether in the face of difficulties and dangers or of life-and-death struggles.

Our country has rich deposits for literary writing on military subjects and exceptionally favorable conditions for developing military literature. Our country is a multinational one with a long history. Numerous large-scale just wars to resist dark rule and combat foreign invaders have occurred in our country over the past few thousand years. Among these wars, the revolutionary civil wars, the war of resistance against Japan, the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, and so on, are especially magnificent and earthshaking. There is no comparison, at any time or in any country, to these wars, in view of their lofty goal and the nature of the army which carried them out. Among these wars, which occurred on an immense area of land, involved a large population, took various forms and lasted for a long period of time, we found the unprecedented long march, and the magnificent people's warfare. During these wars, we saw numerous and brilliant long-tested generals and innumerable great heroes.

Wars are cruel but varied and colorful as well. In wars, there are terrifying hails of bullets, cautious devising of strategies, hardships of arduous journeys and fieldwork and scenes of parting forever. There are not only victories but also setbacks; not only enthusiastic cheers but also profound sorrow; and, not only the most magnificent scenes but also the most lofty

sentiments. All this, after condensation and typification, can become moving works. And the thousands and tens of thousands of PLA soldiers today are ardent youths who come from all corners of the land, and they are heroically struggling to safeguard and build the four modernizations. The actual life at present of the PLA units is also vivid and exciting. During the great floods in Sichuan and other provinces and regions last year, the commanders and fighters boldly struggle, fought against the floods and dealt with emergencies. They were not afraid of difficulties nor of sacrifice. Some comrades even sacrificed their lives in order to protect the life of the masses and the property of the state. The military exercise in northern China last year was a tough test of the military administration quality of the PLA units. We can see from this military exercise that the advancement of the PLA is promising. The PLA is indeed the wall of iron and steel which protects the socialist motherland. The changes in the PLA units today, the new things and new contradictions which crop up in the cause of building the PLA, and new personalities and new achievements in the cause of struggle should be included in the scope of vision of writers and artists.

We can say that our military literature has rich deposits. However, only a small quantity has been uncovered by our writers today. We should incessantly expand the field of military themes. We should on the one hand advocate vigorous portraits of actual life in the PLA, and on the other, should encourage the writers to work hard in reflecting the several revolutionary wars launched under the leadership of our party.

In short, our fundamental aim in vigorously encouraging literary writing on military subjects is to build socialist spiritual civilization and cultivate new socialist people by means of propagandizing patriotism, revolutionary heroism and the lofty ideal of communism.

/Second point, make all-out efforts to raise the standard of literary creation on military subjects during the new period./

It is necessary for us to study the question of building in the future socialist literature on military subjects during the new historical period. A relatively urgent question confronting us at present is to make all-out efforts to improve rather quickly the quality of literature on military subjects and to create works of high ideological and artistic standards. This is a key issue determining whether literature on military subjects can win love from the vast number of readers.

Compared with the troops in the past war years, an extremely great change has taken place in our troops today. They have become cultured troops. The new situation has posed a new problem before us; the more cultured the vast number of commanders and fighters are, the greater and higher their demands for spiritual food are. At the same time, a generation of new people has also emerged on the front of literature on military subjects. They are at once the readers and writers.

Confronted with new features in the object of service and portrayal, it is imperative for our literature on military subjects to make a great breakthrough at the present level. It is out of the question to be complacent and conservative or to stick to conventions. We must strive to improve the ideological content and artistic quality of the works so that they are imbued with a stronger power or appeal. Here, I would like to set forth my tentative ideas relating to certain problems of creative work in our troops for consultation with the comrades.

/1. We must clearly and vividly portray individuals./ In our creative work, it is necessary to discard the practice of paying attention only to the portrayal of the process of a campaign or a battle. The duty of a military historian is to record the process of a certain campaign while that of an artist is to highlight the portrayal of individuals against the background of this campaign. That is to say, he has to devote his main efforts to portraying typical characters in a typical environment. The duty of a writer lies not only in reflecting social life but, what is more important, in promoting social progress through the reflection of life. This makes it necessary for literary works to attach greater importance to reflecting the growing newly emerging forces and the images of new people with communist ideas and consciousness representing the orientation of the times.

The heroic image of the people's army has its special significance. As a model of communist spirit and an example of great wisdom and of performing meritorious services, it not only exerts an imperceptible influence on the readers but enables them to follow its example directly. Practice has proved that heroic images in literature and art have turned into a powerful spiritual force in the minds of the commanders and fighters of our army. From the growth of Lei Feng and Ou Yanghai we can perceive this force in literary works. In our self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam, the tremendous role of the heroic images such as Dong Cunrui and Huang Jiguang was very obvious in inspiring morale. A great many fighters charged the enemy lines and fought heroically by shouting slogans of learning from heroes.

War is a most severe test for everyone. In war we can perceive the most splendid element in people's nature, the disposition of our great nation, the fine traditions of this revolutionary army and the noblest and finest feelings of the human race stored in heroic figures. Comrade Zhou Enlai made a very good summation of the moral character of a hero when he wrote an inscription about Lei Feng as follows: "The class stand of being clear about what to hate and what to love, the revolutionary spirit of suiting one's actions to one's words, the communist style of working selflessly for the public interest and the proletarian fighting will that defies personal danger." This moral character will manifest itself most clearly in war. We should say that war provides us with a very favorable condition for the portrayal of individuals. If we record not only the process of a campaign or a battle but also portray the colorful inner world and lofty realm of thought by focusing



our attention on the vicissitudes of life and the feelings of heroic figures in a war environment and on the extraordinary deeds generated from people's various characteristics and by merging the fate of the characters with the portrayal of the revolutionary war, we can naturally touch the souls of the readers.

Naturally, while stressing the portrayal of heroic figures, we should not neglect the portrayal of ordinary people. Heroic figures should not be isolated from millions upon millions of masses for they are inseparable from each other. In our people's army, not only are there thousands upon thousands of heroic or model figures who have become the examples of the masses on account of their high ideological consciousness, there are also a greater number of unknown ordinary officers and men who are devoted to their duty and display their spiritual splendor at ordinary posts. What is referred to as "ordinary people" are by no means the petty and low "nobodies" referred to by certain people but the ordinary soldiers in great revolutionary struggles. The images of these ordinary soldiers should also be praised. They are likewise people with communist ideological splendor in some fundamental aspects. Who were those people fighting at the frontline at Fakashan and Koulinsan? They were ordinary youths and many of them were in their late teens. It was they, however, who performed immortal feats and every kind of miracle in fiery life. Some of the fighters who laid down their lives still held on to the enemy's corpse and others were still standing firm with a gun in their hands. How these sacred images tugged at people's heartstrings and filled them with deep veneration! Indeed, they were common and ordinary; but they were at the same time uncommon and extraordinary. They had a common feature, which was the beauty of their souls. You may imagine: Is there a nobler, loftier, greater or finer soul than this when one unhesitatingly gives up one's blood and life for the sake of the motherland? Could not this fine soul strike a sympathetic chord and evoke people's minds?

In our literature on military subjects, there are many experiences worth summing up in creating artistic models. It is extremely preposterous for the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques to concoct the theory of "fundamental task," fabricating a whole series of unrealistic patterns such as heroic figures must be "noble, great and capable of everything." In recent years we have achieved very good results in liquidating the "theory of the fundamental task." However, a "nonheroic" viewpoint has emerged which holds that heroes are nonexistent in life and that it is not based on life to demand literary works to portray heroes. Under the influence of the viewpoint of "abstract and eternal human nature," some people look upon the so-called "human nature" as something that is not socialized and they observe and portray life with this viewpoint, with the result that some works have emerged which are no good or unhealthy in their political inclinations. Although there are not many works of this kind their erroneous tendencies are shocking. Literary works have as their objective the portrayal of human feelings and psychology. But the question is whether we admit that man is characterized by his class nature, that there are heroic figures in life, that writers should stress the portrayal of socialist new things and the fine elements in their souls and that they have realistically and profoundly portrayed the



revolutionary fighters and the enemy. If we are not clear about or even befuddled by these questions of fundamental importance, it will be impossible to realistically portray various kinds of people in practical life to propel life forward and we are bound to create some "distorted images" which will lead readers astray.

/2. It is necessary to profoundly reflect contradictions and conceive really touching plots./ Without carefully conceived plots, it will be difficult to mold vivid artistic models and also to firmly grip the attention of the readers. However, for many years, many of the works produced by the writers of our units have often been unable to break away from the primitive form of writing about actual people and things in a dull and flat way and plots are identical. On the other hand, proceeding from certain concepts, there are also some works which have created strange tales divorced from true life and from the molding of characters.

The conflict of contradictions in the life of military struggle is the basis of plots for works in military literature. The vividness and richness of the plots in military literature are precisely the concentrated manifestation of the conflict of contradictions in the life of military struggle. There is no need to talk about the acuteness and complexity of contradictions and the soul-stirring struggle of all our past revolutionary civil wars, the war of resistance against Japan and the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, even now the life of the units is filled with contradictions and struggle. The units are not isolated from society, so the contradictions in society will inevitably be reflected in the units. As a result of the modernization and standardization in the construction of the revolutionary army, the appearance of every new thing and the success of every new reform are invariably accompanied by contradictions and struggle. As long as our writers proceed from actual life and work hard, they will be able to extract vivid plots from the mass of contradictions. There is not the slightest doubt that the contradictions within the units can enter the domain of literature on military subjects. As long as the writers have a correct stand and attitude in authentically reflecting life, they will be able to grasp the leading aspect of the bright side in the struggle between the bright side and the seamy side and to grasp the leading aspect of the advanced in the struggle between the advanced and the backward. This will contribute to pushing life forward and to army construction. There is also a problem of reflecting internal contradictions in historical subjects of the revolutionary war. However, the most conspicuous problem at present is that the exposure of the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves has not been thoroughgoing enough and we have often adopted a caricature style of excessively playing up the impotence and weakness of the enemy, therefore, we are unable to vividly model the images of proletarian leaders and revolutionary heroes in the violent and acute contradictions. We must have the courage to write about how our army, under adverse conditions and even in a hopeless situation, has managed to pull through and reversed the situation because of the brilliant leadership, the ingenious command and the stubborn fighting of the commanders and fighters and the energetic support of the people. As a result of the twists and turns as well as ups and downs in the situation of

the war, the plots of the writings should be full of changes and surprises before they can become soul-stirring and moving. It is not advisable to pay too much attention to looking for fantastic plots, but portraying the dynamic and colorful life in an insipid manner will not excite the imagination of the people either or strike a sympathetic chord among the people.

/3. Strive to raise the ideological level of literary works./ Literary works always transmit a kind of idea or philosophy to lead the audience into a certain realm of thought. Proletarian writers use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to observe life and to form their own profound and unique opinion which sparkles with the brilliance of Marxist truth, and this is also called philosophy by the people. The philosophy we advocate cannot be confused with idealist philosophy. We hold that in order to improve the quality of literature on military subjects, we must raise the ideological level of literary works.

In outstanding literary works, the ideological level the writers want to reach is not primarily manifested in the comments inserted by the writers but by means of the development of the plot, the conflict between the characters and the spiritual world revealed by the characters. In other words, it must be naturally shown in an authentic and touching manner by means of the characters and plots. Our writings are definitely not intended to merely show the smoke of gunpowder or the flames of war. We must by means of these things bring forth the sparks of ideas and the brilliance of truth, for only this can be considered to be the soul of the works.

The beautiful and lofty ideological level we refer to is the supreme love of the revolutionaries who spilled blood and sacrificed their lives for the communist cause. "Life is indeed valuable; love has a higher price. If for the sake of liberty, both I will gladly sacrifice." This was the love of the pioneers of bourgeois democracy. For the sake of communist ideals, the proletarian revolutionaries gave up their lives for the happiness of the people and the future generation. This most lofty beauty and supreme love of proletarian heroism is precisely what socialist literature on military subjects must seek.

/4. The key to building socialist literature on military subjects of our time is to plunge deep into the thick of life and produce new ideas./ Proletarian literature on military subjects is a new kind of literature, but it has not just appeared out of thin air severed from history. We must critically inherit the literary heritage of our ancient Chinese military classics and oppose the nihilist attitude of rejecting our national heritage in literature. At the same time, it is also worthwhile to draw on the experience of the outstanding military classics of foreign countries.

We must mainly inherit the proletarian tradition of revolutionary literature. In recent years, there have indeed been some phenomena of rejecting the proletarian tradition of revolutionary literature. They are: blindly worshipping bourgeois war literature, making no distinction between just wars and unjust wars and opposing all wars, publicizing pacificism, muddling up the line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves, and advocating class

reconciliation. This will naturally play the pernicious role of weakening the morale and disintegrating the fighting will of the people. This must be opposed. China's revolutionary literature on military subjects has already become an important part of the treasure house of revolutionary literature of the world proletariat. Socialist literature on military subjects must inherit this tradition before it can fulfill the glorious task of bringing up new socialist people.

Inheritance is for the sake of creation. Since socialist literature on new military subjects is a new and revolutionary literature, it must, on the basis of critically inheriting the heritage, integrate new ideas and new artistic techniques with the reality of actual life before it can make new creations.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, tremendous changes have taken place in all sectors of our socialist motherland. Our army is being built into a modernized and standardized revolutionary army. If we do not go deep into life or study the new conditions, we also will not be able to correctly reflect actual life in the army. I think that the essence of Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art is to go deep into life and integrate the literary and art workers with the workers, peasants, soldiers and people. Today, only by going deep into the heat of struggle for carrying out the four modernizations, protecting the four modernizations and attaining perfect harmony with the masses can we feel the pulse of time and reflect the spirit of our time and will we be able to write about the new people and the new vocational work.

The study of Marxism-Leninism is still an important task. As early as 40 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "It is right for writers and artists to study literary and artistic creation, but the science of Marxism-Leninism must be studied by all revolutionaries, and writers and artists are no exception." Only by using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to observe life will we be able to better understand the essence of life. The "resolution on certain questions in the history of the party since the founding of the PRC," formulated at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is the compass for guiding our reflection of the past and present struggle of our party and army. Integrating the study of Marxism-Leninism with going deep into life is what we have often said about reforming world outlook. Comrade Zhou Enlai said: "Learn and reform ourselves as long as we live." Only in this way can we always keep our literary and artistic creation young.

/Third point, we must strengthen leadership over literary writing on military subjects./

Creating socialist military literature of the new era is a major event concerning the long-term interests of the whole people. Involved here is a very tough task. Only under the leadership of the party and after vigorous efforts on the part of the masses of writers, with support from all sides, can we accomplish this task.

Developing literary writing on military subjects should be the concern of everyone in the literary and art circles. Today, for the masses of commanders and fighters, spiritual or cultural food chiefly comes from society and from the whole literary and art world and publishing world. This is the case with the masses of readers and spectators among army units, to say nothing of the masses of young readers and spectators in society. Therefore, as an important part of socialist literature and art, literary writing on military subjects must arouse the concern and attention of the whole literary and art world and publishing world. This is an important guarantee for the development of literary writing on military themes.

Four basic principles must be upheld in writing literary works on military themes. This is a problem concerning the basic direction. In the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization and against the corrosive effects of capitalism, the party Central Committee has called on us to be resolute, clear-headed and worthy Marxists. The whole body of communist party members have been urged to firmly bear in mind the fact that wholeheartedly serving the people is our party's fundamental aim and the fact that realizing great communist ideals is our party's ultimate goal. Every communist party member must faithfully carry out the solemn pledge he made when joining the party and devote his whole life to fighting for communism. We must be guided by these requirements in unifying our awareness and our actions. This is of great significance in doing our literary work well. Of course, our stressing the need to uphold the four basic principles and to strengthen party leadership over literature and art does not clash with the emancipation of the mind. By emancipating the mind, we mean linking theory with practice and getting emancipated from hackneyed, rigid and outdated ideas in a down-to-earth manner. In our work, we may sometimes experience some improper demands. Oversimplified and crude methods and unjustified interference are also sometimes not unknown. We must encourage individual originality in literary writing and ensure there is a vast scope for thinking, for imagination, and for form and content in writing.

In developing literary works on military themes, we must firmly and unswervingly uphold the party's guideline of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and promote literary and art criticism in an energetic and healthy manner. In upholding the guideline of "blooming and contending" in the literary and art fields, we must stress two freedoms, the freedom to write and the freedom to criticize. Similarly, the development of literary writing on military themes is also inseparable from literary and art criticism. The pity is that what we have done is far from adequate in the matter of consciously, constantly and artfully wielding literary and art criticism as a weapon. Research, assessment or propaganda work where literary writing on military themes is concerned is a particularly weak sector. Concerning certain works with unhealthy political sentiments and ideas that are not lofty among current literary works on military themes, criticisms began to be made after the forum on problems on the ideological front last year. The dull atmosphere in literary and art criticism also began to change. But we hope that literary and art criticism can be promoted in a more active and lively manner.

In a speech of greeting at the fourth literary and art congress, Comrade Xiaoping said that party leadership over literature and art is not a matter of issuing commands and dictating orders. Instead, in line with the characteristics of literature and art and the laws of development, we must help create necessary conditions for literary and art workers to produce good literary and art works. We must help writers and artists understand the struggle on the various fronts of our country, understand the tasks of our present era and the problems confronting us, and understand our party's general and specific policies. We must help writers and artists live intensely among the masses, so that they can draw on actual experiences and have a strong urge to write, turning the party's demands into their conscious actions.

To develop the writing of literary works on military themes, we wish to put forth the following several suggestions:

First, we must live life to the hilt doing so in a down-to-earth manner. We wish to invite after this meeting some writers outside the army who are willing to write on military themes to live deep in the midst of the army units. We hope that such a practice of deep involvement in life can become popular.

Second, it is hoped that all newspapers and magazines in the country can devote space to literary works on military themes and recommend fine literary works on military themes packed with patriotism and revolutionary heroism to the masses of readers and young ones in particular.

Furthermore, to improve the quality of literary works on military themes, we must, on the basis of promoting literary and art criticism, make regular assessments of literary works on military themes and select fine works as targets of propaganda. Encouragement must be given to good works and special encouragement given to particularly good ones.

We hope that this forum can become a meeting of unity. So long as we act in concert and work in unity toward this common goal, we can surely in the not too distant future usher in a new situation in our literature and art on military themes--a situation marked with a thriving scene.

There is a kind of flower called "taivang" [sun] flower on the battlefield of the southern border of our motherland. It is a very hardy kind. Where the earth has been reduced to a shambles by the gunfire of Vietnamese troops, flowers of this kind peep out in full bloom, a riot of color, undaunted by the wind. I hope that our literature on military themes, like "taiyang" flowers, can radiate unusual brightness on our socialist literary and art front!

CSO: 4005/825



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HISTORIAN REBUTS TAIWAN CRITICS OF HISTORY

HK270932 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Sun Sibai [1327 1835 4101] originally carried in No 2, 1982 issue of JINDAISHI YANJIU [STUDY OF MODERN HISTORY]: "On the Problem of Compiling 'History of the Republic of China'--A Few Words for Fellow Historians in Taiwan"]

[Text] The news that we are compiling a "history of the Republic of China" aroused considerable interest among our counterparts in Taiwan's historical and public opinion circles, sparking a prolonged and wide-ranging discussion. This is not something we expected to happen.

From various news reports, we have been able to learn of the impressions and opinions expressed by our colleagues on the other side of the straits. Take, for example, the informal speeches and articles of Chin Hsiao-i, Li Huang, Liu Shao-tang, Shen Yun-lung, Wu Hsiang-Hsiang, Chang Yu-fa, Li Yun-han, Chiang Yung-ching, Lai Yuan-guang, Yen Ching and others. Of these, the article by Chin Hsiao-i, chairman of the Kuomintang's party history committee, is the most noteworthy. Having had the pleasure of reading these articles, one cannot but feel disturbed by the fact that after years of separation from each other, the inability of experts in the same field to establish contact with each other has led to a lack of mutual understanding on both sides of the straits. In the past, we certainly did not entirely understand your thoughts and actions (the situation has already changed, however, since the smashing of the "gang of four" and books on Taiwan's history are now openly read here); you, however, have even less of an understanding of us. The fact that you continue to use words and phrases such as "cunning scheme," "plot," "conjuring" and "tricks" to discuss our current efforts to compile a history of the Republic of China only makes us say, with regret, that such an attitude is based purely on subjective conjecture. Of course, we can appreciate that there are many historical reasons for these phraseologies.

As for the statements comparing our work with a "passing typhoon" or some other "threat," they are the products of overly suspicious minds.

As you have all been discussing this issue for some time, it is important that we give an explanation of how the whole thing first started. As someone who took part in this work and also bore a certain amount of responsibility, I should like to clarify certain questions relating to the compilation of this history of the Republic of China.

1. As far as I am concerned there is no need for fellow historians on the other side of the straits to harbor such doubts. As far as we are concerned, the work now in progress is of a perfectly normal academic nature. Since the founding of the PRC, scholars on the mainland have been doing research into every section and period of Chinese history; why should the republic period be an exception? In the interests of preserving documents and checking up on past events we should have begun this work as early as was possible. Unfortunately, the project has only just gotten underway. The people taking part in this work are specialists who, having considered the objective conditions, are willing to fulfill their responsibility in the hope of doing meaningful work. This is all there is to the matter. It never occurred to us at the start that this work would arouse so much irritation and suspicion among historians on the other side of the straits.

2. You seem to regard our work as nothing more than a continuation of the tradition of "altering history after gaining office." This is a mistaken view. Certainly, the compilation of "history of the Republic of China" has often been suggested by leaders of new China. In 1971, for example, Premier Zhou Enlai proposed that such a work be entered as an item in the national publication plans. The suggestions of national leaders, however, were never anything more than recommendations and decisions on questions of responsibility, policy, planning, and layout were made by the experts involved without any interference from national leaders. This has absolutely nothing in common with "altering history after gaining office." People taking part in this project divided responsibility among themselves in accordance with the order and demands of the independent academic discipline of history itself. Certainly, this project has been organized under the auspices of a state run academic organization, the modern history institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and we are all research members of state academic bodies. However, this is necessarily the case under a socialist system as there are no private research organizations in our country. While this research project may have been suggested by national leaders, the decision as to whether the modern history institute should accept the responsibility of such a project was made by the institute itself on the basis of its own conditions. This project was first made a part of the national research plan in 1956 and the fact that work never actually began offers additional proof of the institute's independence.

3. Friends in Taiwan see the compilation of the history of the Republic of China as a massive project which has both political and tactical significance for the Chinese Communist Party. This is an even greater misunderstanding. It seems as if Chin Hsiao-i is very familiar with the "history of the Republic of China Research Center," which has been established as a part of the Institute of Modern History. (See the paper he presented at the 1980 conference of the International Chinese Studies Association.) According to the original plan, there were to be around 50 people involved in the compilation work. In reality, however, the staff has never reached full strength and we make no claim whatsoever to having "gone all out to enlist all available scholars" (this phrase was stated by Lai Yuan-kuang). In fact, for some of the university graduates working on the project, this is their first experience of such work. In terms of both scale and prestige, therefore, this setup has little in common with the history offices of past dynasties.



It is clear from this that the scale of this project has been determined by our own capabilities and is not as monumental in size as some people abroad seem to imagine; nor does it represent an attempt to "steal the thunder" from our fellow historians in Taiwan. Some of these fellow historians fear that by taking the lead we will be able to "overawe our opponent." This has never been our intention at all. Chin Hsiao-i has ever gone so far as to adopt the slogan of "gain advantage over the enemy by taking steps to forestall him." As we see it, writing history is an academic, not a military matter and terms such as "advance" and "lying in wait" are most inappropriate. The standard for judging a work of history is not whether it came out sooner or later. What you imagine and what we have in mind are two entirely different things. We are merely carrying out our work in a slow and meticulous manner.

4. There is nothing at all surprising about the fact that certain colleagues in Taiwan have objected to our use of Marxism as the work's guiding ideology. No matter what the task at hand may be, one must always have some form of guiding ideology; and similarly, every historian must have his own historical view and a corresponding basic method. We adhere to the Marxist historical method, that is, historical materialism, just as our fellow historians in Taiwan believe in their own historical view and follow their own historical method. As far as this question is concerned, everyone has the right to follow their own path and no one should be allowed to exercise force over anyone else. The view that people who adhere to historical materialism must necessarily be trying to use the shifts and changes of history to serve their own ends and must, as a result, "tend towards dogmatism" is a view to which we cannot subscribe. Dogmatic types of history certainly exists, but that is not what we are aiming for. The basic spirit of the Marxism we know is "seeking truth from facts" and making concrete analysis of concrete facts. The materialist historical view of Marxism and the idealist historical view of other schools are based on different historical viewpoints and belong to different ideological systems. That controversy exists between the two has been known for a long time and there is no need to discuss this question at great length. What we should like to inform our colleagues of is that although most historians in new China certainly tend to use the materialist historical view in their study of history, this in no way implies that all other methods have been excluded from the front line of historical research. The old generation of historians such as Chen Yinke, Gu Jiegang, Chen Yuanan, Jin Yufu and Zheng Yisheng made use of old scholarly methods and made important contributions. Elderly but still hale and hearty historians such as Xie Guozhen, Xu Zhongshu, Han Rulin and Zhou Gucheng have freely pursued their own favorite fields of specialization and have enjoyed positions of great respect. These people have gradually tended towards historical materialism as a result of their own scholarly practice and not as a result of their being forced to do so. Because of this I should like to reiterate that, as far as historical view and method are concerned, each should do as he thinks best and when it comes to the elaboration of concrete historical questions there should be discussion of any points of disagreement.

Controversy is by no means a bad thing and everyone is entitled to have their own views on academic questions. There will always be considerable differences of opinion among historians (not merely those in Taiwan) as regards the concrete historical questions of the Republic of China. While we may disagree with our Taiwan colleagues on method and on specific historical questions, we also have something in common: a common belief in the proposition raised by Chin Hsiao-i that history should "establish good faith among the people through frank and honest discussions." To seek truth from facts is to be objective and objective historical facts are our common foundation.

5. Historians in Taiwan have objected fiercely to the 1949 cutoff date for the history of the republic, believing that this reflects an attempt to "put an end to the history of the "Republic of China" in Taiwan. Because of this they have suspended their own "plan to compile a history of the Republic of China within the next 3 years" and are saying instead that "refusing to write such a history is the only way to avoid falling into the trap." "How can one write a dynastic history before the country has actually fallen." In response to this we should like to make our position a little clearer.

First of all, there is the question of whether or not it is appropriate to limit our history of the Republic of China to the years between 1912 and 1949. On this point it is important to respect the actual historical circumstances. There are two sides to the historical reality: in 1949 the Kuomintang regime withdrew from the mainland, moving to the province of Taiwan where it has managed to maintain its rule right up until the present day. This, of course, is historical fact. However, the establishment on the mainland of the first united national regime since the 1911 revolution is also a cast iron historical fact. Lai Yuan-kuang put this rather well when he said, "If one looks at things from the standpoint of the communist party one cannot but fix 1949 as the terminal date for the history of the Republic of China"; similarly, one cannot ignore the history of the People's Republic of China, which has been under the rule of the Chinese Communist Party from 1949 until the present day, by continuing to write China's history as the history of the Republic of China under the "nationalist government." As far as we are concerned this makes perfect sense if we are to avoid total absurdity. Even as far as the Kuomintang is concerned, once the nationalists had retreated to Taiwan Province, their political power was limited to the province, even though they continued to call themselves the Republic of China. I should like to ask how can one possibly expect to include the history of 30 years of new China's socialist reconstruction into what you call the "republic." Therefore, it is out of respect for historical fact that we have limited out "history of the Republic of China" to the years preceding 1949. It is an indisputable fact that the history of the country's mainland since 1949 belongs to the history of the People's Republic of China. But how should we deal with the history of Taiwan, which has been under the rule of the Kuomintang since 1949? It is out of the same respect for historical fact

that we have been unable to include the history of Taiwan since 1949 in the history of new China under the socialist system. How its history will be written in the future is a question that we should discuss calmly; but fortunately, it is a question, the implications of which do not go beyond the provincial area of Taiwan. That historical reality is like this is something that we must accept. The fact that our motherland is still caught in the vice of manmade divisions is keenly regretted by all Chinese people. We are historians and while the question of how to reunite the motherland is one for which we all feel great concern, it is the politicians in power who must address themselves to this question, first of all. The focus of their attention should be the present and the future but for us it is the history of events which have already passed. When we write the history of the past we can rely only on the objective facts of past events. Since we and our colleagues in Taiwan are all historians, there should be a common faith in the need to accept and respect facts.

In addition to this, the fears of historians in Taiwan that the writing of their own history of the Republic of China will symbolize their own doom are, as far as we are concerned, completely without foundation. In compiling "the spring and autumn annals" Confucius recorded events right up to 14th year of Duke Ai of the State of Lu that is, 2 years prior to Confucius' own death. Si Maqian "dared to record the mistakes of the Han Dynasty," even writing about the age in which he himself lived, a pattern later followed by Ban Gu, Xun Yue, Xiao Zixian, Shen Yue and Wang Shao. There have been many cases of people writing histories of the ages in which they themselves lived; why do our colleagues in Taiwan harbor so many reservations? Until now the history of the Republic of China has been relatively uncharted territory and our compilation of the "history of the Republic of China" is an attempt to fill in this gap. We hope that everyone will make an effort to open up and cultivate this new terrain. If the time is thought to be ripe, we are willing to cooperate with fellow historians in Taiwan in the writing of such a work. If not, we can write our own work and they theirs, perhaps sharing material and discussing, in an appropriate fashion, the questions involved. Research units for the history of the Republic of China have already been set up in Japan, America, Britain and France; so how can our colleagues in Taiwan continue to drag their feet? In his report Chin Hsiao-i says that it is necessary to first compile a series of "edited primary sources." Although this is certainly one area of possible work, it would not really represent any significant research achievement. We sincerely hope that our colleagues in Taiwan will make a rich and valuable contribution to the history of the Republic of China. There are bound to be many omissions and errors in the sections of the "history of the Republic of China" already published or about to be published, and we hope to receive help in rectifying these shortcomings. There are a number of old teachers and friends among our colleagues in Taiwan and if we were to exchange ideas, carry on debate and discussion and adopt a common plan, we could also share the joy of each other's achievements.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ISMAIL AMAT ADDRESSES XINJIANG ISLAMIC MEETING

HK280408 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Summary] The Second Xinjiang Islamic Association Committee held its second enlarged meeting in Urumqi from 15 to 24 April.

The meeting examined and approved the work report of the association and studied the stated intentions on national minorities and religion set forth by the party and government. It discussed and approved some suggestions on the self-management of mosques by Muslims themselves and a patriotic pact of the Xinjiang Islamic figures. It also put forth the tasks for future work.

"Through the study of the party's religious policies, the participants in the meeting further distinguished between legal and illegal religious activities. They expressed their determination to give full play to the role of the association, do well in the democratic management of the mosques by Muslims themselves, and channel the religious activities onto the right course as allowed by policies and laws, and properly handle the relationships among the religious people and the relationship between religious believers and nonbelievers."

Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, regional people's government and the regional CPPCC visited the delegates to the meeting.

Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's government, spoke at the meeting. In his speech, he emphasized the party's religious policies. He particularly stressed: "Respecting and protecting the freedom of religious belief is by no means a temporary expediency but the party's basic policy on the religion issue." He said: "We must strictly distinguish between legal and illegal religious activities as well as between religious activities and feudal superstitious activities. We must protect normal religious activities and curb all illegal religious activities. We must deal blows at all violations of law, crimes and counterrevolutionary sabotage carried out under the cloak of religion."

Ismail Amat expressed hope in his speech that by uniting closely around the CCP all association members and religious people would further promote unity among all nationalities, give full play to their wisdom and ability and contribute in building the four modernizations and improving the people's livelihood. He also hoped that they would carry out the party's line and policies in a exemplary way, combat all unlawful practices and fight together for accomplishing the great cause of unifying the motherland, opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORT ON NATIONALITY UNITY IN XINJIANG

HK191230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Report by reporter Huang Wenfu [7806 2429 4395]: "Unity Among All Nationalities in Xinjiang Marked by a New Situation"]

[Text] Since the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region CCP Committee reorganized and strengthened its leading group in October last year, it has seriously upheld the spirit of the party Central Committee's directive "properly handling relations between various nationalities and strengthening national unity is the key to success in the proper handling of various tasks in Xinjiang." The party's policy toward nationalities has become increasingly deeply engraved on the minds of people. Nationality disputes have been properly handled. National unity has been continuously strengthened. There has appeared a new situation of stability and unity.

Since Comrade Wang Enmao returned to Xinjiang as first secretary of the autonomous region party committee, he has paid great attention to conducting education among party members in the party's policy toward nationalities. The problem of national unity has been taken up at every meeting. At the work conference of the autonomous region party committee held in January this year, he stressed, "to consolidate and carry forward the situation of stability and unity in our Xinjiang, the most important thing is to thoroughly carry out the party's policy toward nationalities and properly handle unity among nationalities. Without national unity, we cannot proceed smoothly with economic construction, nor can we safeguard the building a the motherland's border areas." He also specially pointed out: "This is a major problem concerning a unified motherland, stability and unity, modernization and the strengthening of national defense. It concerns the common fundamental interests of various nationalities." The autonomous region party committee has treated the strengthening of education on national unity and the proper handling of relations between various nationalities as a matter of prime importance in Xinjiang's energetic efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization. Now, Xinjiang has swung into action at all levels, and in every field. First, education in the Marxist theory on nationalities and the Marxist conception of nationalities has been conducted among cadres and people of various nationalities. Second, great publicity has been given to the correct viewpoint of "two inseparables," which means that the Han cadres



of Xinjiang are inseparable from the cadres of various nationalities and that the latter are inseparable from the former. Third, units and individuals that perform well in handling unity between various nationalities are cited in a timely fashion. Some areas and units have also taken the matter of supporting and strengthening national unity as an important requirement for party and league membership, for citation and for promotion.

For historical reasons, there have long existed certain problems in the relations between various nationalities in Xinjiang. An extremely small number of bad people and counterrevolutionaries who are hostile to the unity of the motherland and the socialist system, have tried to take advantage of every available chance to exploit certain disputes between various nationalities to undermine the relations between nationalities and national unity. The autonomous region party committee has made a clear-headed analysis of this situation. At an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee held in December last year, the party committee summed up the experiences and lessons of the Kashi prefecture in solving nationality disputes and put forth a correct guideline for solving nationality disputes; we must firmly believe that the vast majority of the masses of various nationalities have a fervent love for the party and for the socialist motherland and energetically support unity between various nationalities. In our approach to disputes between nationalities, we should correctly distinguish the nature of the contradictions. We must devote ourselves energetically to mass work, political work and propaganda and educational work. We must have faith in, rely upon and unify the great majority of the people. We must rely more on the cadres of various nationalities to do work and solve problems.

From the standpoint of party spirit and party policy, leading cadres of all nationalities must handle matters in a fair and correct manner and can never be swayed by sentiment. Under the guidance of this correct guideline, party organizations at all levels have actively worked on properly solving disputes between nationalities. From October last year to March this year, certain disputes liable to impair national unity successively arose throughout Xinjiang. These were taken care of in a timely and satisfactory manner. National unity was thus upheld.

To properly handle national unity in a realistic manner, the leadership at all levels must take the lead in upholding and strengthening national unity. When Comrade Wang Enmao first assumed office, at two cadres' meetings he offered personal apologies to those leading cadres of various nationalities who were erroneously criticized and treated in the past. These leading cadres felt deeply moved and pledged to show unity in jointly marching forward. Cadres of the Uighur nationality of the Standing Committee of the Yuepuhu County party committee went deep into the midst of the lower levels and among religious believers, energetically preaching the need for national unity. On hearing a drunken commune member of the Uighur nationality swearing at the Han masses, Su Pi Rou Zi [5685 4122 5131 1320], secretary of the country party committee, solemnly said to the responsible person of the relevant department: "National unity concerns the situation of Xinjiang



as a whole and is of great importance. We must cherish national unity, above all. In future, if anything that may impair national unity occurs, an immediate report must be submitted, so that timely action can be taken."

Under the inspiration of leadership cadres at all levels, people of all nationalities in Xinjiang have consciously upheld and strengthened national unity. Many good people and good things have appeared. In the currently deepening movement to promote civic virtues and to learn from Lei Feng and create a new style, cadres of various nationalities have especially shown mutual concern and mutual help and have vied to do good things of benefit to national unity.

CSO: 4005/825

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### GUANGXI CHECKS ON WORK REGARDING INTELLECTUALS

HK031237 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Recently the regional CCP committee sent inspection teams, led by leading comrades, to the departments directly under the regional authorities, the economic, construction and agricultural committees and their affiliated organizations and the units concerned to conscientiously check up on the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. They have achieved initial results by solving problems while doing inspection work.

In recent years, the regional CCP committee and the leadership at various levels have done a lot in conscientiously carrying out the instruction of the CCP Central Committee on implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, unjust, trumped-up or erroneous cases against intellectuals in various political movements and during the cultural revolution have been basically reversed or rectified. In the departments directly under the regional authorities and in the enterprises and institutions under these departments, 229 senior and middle-level intellectuals have joined the party in the past 2 years. In the evaluation of titles, 407 persons have been promoted to senior engineers, senior agronomists, senior veterinarians, senior economists, professors, assistant professors, head doctors, deputy head doctors, research fellows or associate research fellows. Twenty senior intellectuals have been promoted to leadership positions in regional organizations at the bureau level or above or in the universities and colleges. Family members of 802 key scientific and technological elements, who used to live in the rural areas have moved to cities and towns for reunion.

The current inspection is chiefly aimed at further solving the problems left over from the implementation of policies toward intellectuals by caring for them, having full confidence in them politically, boldly employing them, giving full play to their special knowledge in work and caring about their livelihoods as much as possible.

Inspection of work toward intellectuals has been conducted quite thoroughly and painstakingly in the regional construction department and affiliated organizations. Problems raised by senior intellectuals have been discussed and solved one by one.

According to reports filed by the departments directly under the regional authorities on various fronts and the various localities, since the middle of April, the various departments directly under the regional authorities, the eight prefectures of Nanning, Yulin, Qinzhou, Bose, Guilin, Liuzhou, Hechi and Wuzhou as well as the four municipalities of Nanning, Guilin, Liuzhou and Wuzhou have also sent inspection teams to check up on work toward intellectuals.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BAI HUA'S BROTHER DISCUSSES BROTHER'S CHARACTER

HK270412 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0056 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Feature by correspondent Zhu Jian [2612 1696]: "The Brothers Ye Nan [0673 2809] and Bai Hua [4101 2901]"

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Participants in the national forum on creative literature with military themes have great difficulty in quickly telling the brothers Ye Nan and Bai Hua apart. Because of this, there have been quite a few funny incidents of one being mistaken for the other. Ye Nan smilingly said to this correspondent: We were very much more alike when we were young. Even our mother could not tell us apart. She therefore fastened a string around my wrist.

Ye Nan and Bai Hua have equally great talents for literary creations. Over the past few years, they have each written five plays which have influenced society and they have each written large numbers of novels and prose works. Speaking of the difference between their artistic styles, the elder brother Ye Nan always says: I cannot equal Bai Hua in ideological openness [si xiang kai fang 1835 1927 7030 2397]. Although there is no difference between our views on literary creation, my practice of literary creation is different from his. This is because of a difference in character. Bai Hua has all along been ideologically active. Despite his several great ups and downs, he has all along been optimistic and cheerful. I have always been rather reserved and my literary creation also appears to be rather conservative.

In fact, this is just Ye Nan's being self-deprecatory. His play "Bashan's Evening Rain" boldly reveals the dark aspects of the Cultural Revolution and shows the process of the people's awakening and struggle. This play has been very well received by audiences. His recently completed historical tragedy is tentatively entitled "Yellow Sand Cannot Bury Deep-Seated Hatred." This play describes how the defeated fighters of the western route army of the Red Army surmounted numerous difficulties in the Gobi Desert during the Long March in the hope of returning to the northern Shaanxi base area. They all eventually died martyrs deaths. Just like Bai Hua, Ye Nan hopes to make breakthroughs in the contents of films. He takes great pains to portray the souls of the characters in his plays. His themes are intensified

through his characters; he does not simply arrange historical incidents in a row. Only a writer with courage and insight can be bold in bringing forth such new ideas in scriptwriting and can also deeply analyze and reproduce historical incidents. According to Ye Nan, Bai Hua's spirit of being bold in exploring literary creation is praiseworthy and is also worth emulating. Speaking of his younger brother Bai Hua, Ye Nan had many subjects for discussion. He happily recollected the past and said: Bai Hua's character has been different from mine since childhood. Ideologically, he was a radical; he dared to think and dared to act. Therefore, I always worried about his safety. When we were attending a senior middle school, Bai Hua and I slept in the same dormitory. Due to his dissatisfaction with the then Kuomintang rule and due to his inclination toward revolution, he insisted on hanging a portrait he had painted of Marx in the room and did not accept other people's advice. In the school, he also publicly wrote poems opposing Chiang Kai-shek. As a result, he was expelled from the school. I had to ask some people to transfer him to another school. I also advised him to avoid exposing himself too much. However, his radical articles soon appeared in the school magazine. The party organization had to send him to the liberated area to join the army. He was such an ardent youth who was headstrong, eager to excel and ideologically radical.

Referring to current literary creation, Ye Nan said: of course, different practices of literary creation lead to different styles. I do not compel him to adopt one particular style. However, I think Bai Hua has his own weak points. His writing mirrors himself: he lacks self-restraint and exposes himself too much. He is not in accord with the Chinese Confucian demands, namely, being "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous." His words are too sharp and he is extremely self-confident. I think that the recent criticism of "unrequited love" will be of benefit to his literary writing. The criticism will enable him to become more mature and to further perfect his works. He will create good works during his current visit to Yunnan to plunge into the thick of life. This is because the visit he made a few years ago was too short; relying only on things accumulated in the past is not enough. Bai Hua joined the army in Yunnan in 1947. As a member of the army led by Chen Chan, he participated in many great campaigns such as the Huai-hai campaign and the Yunnan campaign to suppress bandits. The Yunnan border areas are the "roots" of his literary creation. He will gain much experience and a lot of source materials for literary creation.

After talking with Ye Nan, this correspondent has this impression of him: Ye Nan has proved himself to be an elder brother who is good at giving systematic guidance. He is also a writer with keen insight.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SONG AND DANCE DRAMA DEPICTS PLA MODERNIZATION

OW011341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0235 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--The presentation of "Ode to the Great Wall," a full-length song and dance drama about the PLA's modernization, began at the Beijing Exhibition Hall Theatre on 1 May.

The song and dance drama, prepared and presented by the Zhanyou [comrades-in-arms] Song and Dance Ensemble of the Beijing PLA units, consists of four acts: "Ironclad Pledge," "Dagnet," "Have the Motherland in Mind" and "Follow the Party in Its Advance." It is a concentrated reflection of the powerful might of various PLA arms in their joint operations. It shows how the people's army inherits and carries forward the glorious traditions of our party and our army and how it undertakes modernization under the new historical conditions. It depicts the heroism displayed by the PLA, a great wall of steel, in defending the motherland and the four modernizations. The drama, which reflects the rich flavor of the troop ' activities in combat and in daily life, is a successful expression of a theme based on military reality.

The singing by famous singers Ma Yutao, Ma Guoguang, Jia Shijun and Geng Lianfeng, the graceful dancing of the dancers and the excellent orchestral music combine to form a beautiful and magnificent picture.

In producing this program, the literary and art fighters of the Zhanyou Song and Dance Ensemble of the Beijing PLA units visited units to learn about the troops' life. They were deeply moved by the enthusiasm displayed by the commanders and fighters in building a modern regular revolutionary army. The song and dance drama has been presented to troop units and greatly welcomed and praised by the commanders and fighters.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN INSPECTS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

SK030854 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT  
2 May 82

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, recently inspected the Jiamusi Municipal First Vocational School and made some remarks. He said: Training laborers with basic and special knowledge at vocational schools is an important way to improve the quality of worker contingents of state and collective-run enterprises. Training at vocational schools is also an important way for youths running their own businesses to master techniques and skills.

Yang Yichen, Chen Jianfei and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee visited classes of this school and had an informal discussion with teachers and cadres. A responsible person of the school made a report on the situation since the founding of the school. Comrade Yang Yichen said: vocational schools should be vigorously developed. The method of establishing close contact between enterprises and schools merits attention and popularization. Various localities should make overall plans for reforming the school structure and make it as an important item on the daily agenda. Rural areas should run agricultural schools. In addition to the agricultural curriculum, these schools should open specialized courses on industry and other fields. In developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and a diversified economy, persons with rudimentary knowledge and professional skills are needed.

Speaking on the employment of vocational school graduates, Yang Yichen said: This is a question of what kind of persons should we train? The courses opened in vocational schools should be suited to the readjustment of the national economy and the needs of local production and livelihood. In the meantime, the avenue for running private businesses should not be blocked. Students should be educated to make a living by real capability instead of only depending on the state. Working at collective-run enterprises and engaging in individual labor and businesses are also considered employment. The idea that working only at state units is stable employment should be eliminated. Equal attention should be paid to full-time and part-time teachers, and both of their roles should be brought into play. Departments concerned should cooperate with educational departments to train teachers. Reform of the secondary education structure was put forward by the provincial CCP committee a few years ago. All localities should strive to achieve success in this work.

'RENMIN RIBAO' URGES CHECKING ON INTELLECTUAL POLICY

HK271055 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Report: "State Personnel Bureau Checks on Results of Implementing Policy Toward Senior Intellectuals in Agriculture, Forestry, Finance and Trade Departments (Bureaus) Under State Council"]

[Text] Since the end of last year, assisted by the Beijing units of the agriculture, forestry, finance and trade ministers and commissions under the State Council and guided by the unified plan of the CCP central organization department, the state personnel bureau has checked on the results of implementing policy toward 863 senior intellectuals working in 33 organs directly under the State Council. In the process of inspection work, various units have raised 96 questions concerning the work of implementing the policy for senior intellectuals. Of these 96 questions, 54 have been submitted to the departments concerned (10 of them have been or are being solved) and 42 will be solved by the related departments and their affiliated organizations under the State Council. In accordance with the principle of refraining from shifting the tasks onto others, Beijing dilatory in doing things, waiting and relying on others, various agriculture, forestry, finance and trade departments have done their best to conscientiously study the questions which they can solve. Most of the questions have now been solved.

The following three aspects have been involved in the inspection work:

1. Political concern and trust and proper settlement of the problems left over from the past in accordance with policy. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the cases of 315 senior intellectuals in the agriculture, forestry, finance and trade departments were placed on files for investigation. The cases of 309 people have been rehabilitated and redressed. While reexamining the remaining political problems of six people, the departments concerned adopted the methods of private talk and soliciting opinions to correct the former conclusions. They negated the former groundless conclusions. In case the former conclusions should remain unchanged, they exchanged opinions with the people concerned to do effective ideological work. The party committee of the Beijing Forestry Institute specially studied the problem of admitting senior intellectuals to the party. Apart from promptly admitting three qualified professors to the party, party organizations at all levels have also formulated plans for fostering [word indistinct]

2. Giving senior intellectuals a free hand in their work and assigning important tasks to them. As has been reported, over the past 3 years, 480 senior intellectuals working in various agriculture, forestry, finance and trade departments, who have both vocational speciality and leadership ability, have been promoted to leading posts at ministry, bureau and department levels. This number accounts for 55 percent of the total number of senior intellectuals. However, the work of a small number of senior intellectuals has not yet been properly arranged. The inspection groups helped the units concerned reassign the work. For instance, a senior engineer in the Ministry of Farm and Land Reclamation studied land planning in the United States. Before the inspection groups came, he worked in a translation group. The Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation has decided to transfer him to the design institute of undeveloped land surveying to work as an adviser.

3. Being concerned with the well-being of senior intellectuals and providing them with special care. The inspection work this time urged various units to improve senior intellectuals' living conditions, such as residential housing, cars for their use and medical services. Among 37 senior intellectuals working in the Ministry of Finance, 32 of them have changed their residential housing and their difficulties in residential housing have been solved. Before the inspection work was carried out, Yu Dafu, a first-grade professor of Beijing Agricultural University who is about 80, had difficulties in obtaining medical attention. The inspection group contacted the departments concerned to help him establish new medical relations.

The inspection groups of the state personnel bureau have maintained that over the past 3 years, agriculture, forestry, finance and trade departments (bureaus) have done a lot in implementing the policy toward senior intellectuals. Senior intellectuals are fairly satisfied with the work. This is a matter of great significance, which has brought their role into full play. However, the progress of the work is not even and the solution of some problems has been put off again and again. This is a matter which should be tackled immediately. In the meantime, some work should be done to improve the working and living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals. Most of these comrades are our mainstay, who are working in the forefront of scientific research and education. They are making more and more contributions to our country's socialist material and spiritual civilization. It is a task of top priority to firmly grasp the work of checking on the results of implementing the policy toward this part of intellectuals and to pay attention to improving their living and working conditions.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SHAANXI RIBAO' ON RELIGION, SUPERSTITION

HK240631 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by research office of provincial CCP committee propaganda department:  
"How To Distinguish Between Normal Religious Activities and Feudal Superstitious  
Activities"]

[Text] Recently, in opposing feudal superstitious activities, some of the cadres and masses have been unable to draw a clear line of demarcation between normal religious activities and feudal superstitious activities and this has given rise to many muddled ideas. Such being the case, how can we distinguish between normal religious activities and feudal superstitious activities?

Religion and feudal superstition are both backward and conservative in essence and basically opposed to science and the Marxist ideological system. They originate from mankind's ignorance, perplexity, fear and impotence regarding the forces of nature and are the reflection of mankind's illusory misconceptions and erroneous understandings. In class society, they are also utilized by the ruling class to deceive the exploited and inducing them to endure the humiliations and sufferings of the world of reality and to find sustenance in heaven, gods and "saviors" or in "paradise" after death and happiness in the "next life." Therefore, religion is in essence also a kind of superstition.

However, not all superstitions are religious in nature, and there is also a distinction between the two.

In the first place, religion has already been developed into a kind of world outlook and has become an integrated idealist religious philosophy. It has a definite organizational structure and religious system with written scripture, system of religious doctrine and standardized ritual, and with specific believers. For example, there are Catholics, Protestants, Muslims, Buddhists and Taoists. Feudal superstitious activities do not have such religious characteristics. They mainly refer to the various activities of sorcerers and sorceresses and to such things as magic water and potions, divination and fortune telling, physiognomy and phrenology, planchette writing and senances, and astrology and geomancy.

In the second place, religion is a longstanding social and historical phenomenon which has a profound influence on the world and on our country. It has been in existence for a long time and it is a national as well as international mass organization of a complicated nature. For example, Islam and the Lama sect of Buddhism exert a very powerful influence on certain minority nationalities. In the past, almost all the people of certain minority nationalities believed in a certain religion, and the ideology and certain rites of the religion had infiltrated almost every aspect of social life. After a long historical process, some of these contents and forms which formerly belonged to religion have also become the customs and habits of fraternal nationalities. Religion also has a very powerful influence on the international scene and many people in the world believe in religion. The Xiangji Temple, which Xian municipality is repairing, is one of the founding seats of the Jodo [pure land] Buddhist sect of Japan. Two years ago, the Japanese Buddhist Association sent two delegations to worship at the temple. From this we can see that religion has a direct bearing on nationalities solidarity, national unity and international intercourse, whereas feudal superstition only affects a certain section of the people and does not possess the above-mentioned characteristics of religion.

Furthermore, although the broad masses of believers have their own specific religious belief, the overwhelming majority of them are patriotic and they all ardently love their motherland and support the leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist system. All religious bodies and patriotic organizations are generally able to love their country and observe the law, and they have done a great deal of work and played a positive role in uniting and educating the broad masses of believers, developing normal religious activities, combating religious and feudal privileges, opposing the exploitation and repression system of getting rid of the forces of imperialism as well as gathering, compiling and studying historical religious materials and promoting international intercourse. As long as such religious activities are correct, it is necessary to give them guidance. This will help the people of various nationalities throughout the country to achieve the common goal of unifying the country, uniting the nationalities and building a socialist country. However, feudal superstitious activities hamper unity, affect public order and are detrimental to working with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations. Some of these activities, such as the so-called omens given by the "three old comrades," are obviously taking advantage of the lofty prestige enjoyed by the revolutionary leaders to create rumors and spread reactionary views. Some, which have only attacked the major policies of the party and the state since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, have a distinct reactionary political hue. Some of the people, under the name of restoring temples and making new statues for the gods, have appropriated grain and money from the masses, accumulated money by illegal means, instigated seizing property from the communes and production teams and directly affected and sabotaged socialist construction. Pretending to possess supernatural and uncanny powers of divination, telling fortunes



and praying for children on behalf of childless couples, some sorcerers and sorceresses have swindled money, endangered people's life, caused endless anxiety and fear among the people, greatly impaired the physical and mental well-being of the masses and the younger generation in particular, disrupted public order and affected the political situation of stability and unity.

Because of the above reasons, the government has also made a distinction in the policy of dealing with religious belief and superstitious activities. In accordance with the relevant stipulations provided by the constitution and law on the protection of freedom of religious belief and religious activities, the government has helped the religious bodies to open up some of the churches and temples required and which can be opened up. However, it has at the same time stipulated that religious activities must be carried out within the framework permitted by law. We must be on guard against the handful of evildoers sowing dissension among various nationalities and carrying out sabotaging activities harmful to the state and people in the name of religion. We must ask believers not to carry out propaganda against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and not to meddle in politics and education. Apart from religious institutes and churches, schools cannot hold religious classes or give religious education. Every citizen not only has the freedom to believe in a certain religion, but he also has the freedom not to believe in any religion. However, CCP and CYL members cannot take part in any religious organization or its activities. Believers have the right to engage in such normal religious activities as going to church for religious services. However, these must not interfere with production or affect public order. Nonbelievers also have the freedom to propagate atheism. However, they must respect the religious sentiment of believers and must not carry out atheist propaganda at religious meeting places or during religious activities. Superstitious activities must be firmly opposed and superstitious organizations must be abolished. The production and sale of superstitious articles must be strictly prohibited. We must strengthen education over sorcerers and sorceresses so that they can take up productive labor or other normal work. As for the deluded masses, we must persuade and educate them so that they will struggle against feudal superstition by themselves. As for those organizations taking advantage of feudal superstition, superstitious sects and secret societies carrying out counterrevolutionary activities and sorcerers and sorceresses making use of superstition to carry out activities for creating rumors and swindling money, it is even more necessary to strictly prohibit them and punish them according to law. In the process of struggling against feudal superstitious activities, care must be taken to correctly differentiate between, and handle, the two different properties of the contradiction. In feudal superstitious activities, there is not only the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, but there is also the contradiction among the people, and a great deal of it is contradiction among the people. Most of the people with feudal superstitious ideas are working people. Moreover, as a kind of ideology, feudal superstition is mainly a problem of ideological understanding. We absolutely cannot simply describe the problem of ideological understanding as a political problem or a problem between the enemy and ourselves. What is more, we cannot drive all the people with feudal superstitious ideas over



to the enemy's side. We must by means of painstaking and meticulous ideological education constantly and unremittingly carry out propaganda and explanation to raise the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people and let them emancipate themselves. We absolutely cannot use the method of running things all by ourselves without consulting others, or just crudely use administrative orders to force them to give up their superstitious ideas. We must be even more gentle and patient in conducting propaganda for the older people. Otherwise, we will not only not be able to help them overcome superstitious ideas, but we will also create resentment and misunderstanding, cause the superstitious activities to go into hiding and increase the resistance to getting rid of superstition.

Naturally, to completely eliminate feudal superstitious ideas, the most basic way is to swiftly develop social production as well as science and technology and to raise the cultural level. We believe that as a result of the progressive change for the better in the situation, the unremitting improvement in the material life of the masses and the unremitting heightening of their cultural and educational level and ideological consciousness, and in addition to the conscientious effort on the part of the comrades of the whole party and the energetic development of scientific atheist propaganda, the broad masses of people will certainly be able to smash the shackles of feudal superstition and throw themselves wholeheartedly into the four modernizations.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### FUJIAN URGES RURAL PATRIOTIC SOCIALIST EDUCATION

OW020214 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee's propaganda department held a meeting in Jianou from 19 th 27 April to exchange experience in conducting education on the "four adherences, three considerations and two oppositions" in the rural areas. The meeting emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to regard the unfolding of education as a very important task for the rural areas this year and carry it out in a down-to-earth manner. All the communes and production brigades must undergo the education in groups and by stages before the summer harvesting and summer and autumn sowing.

Representatives of the Jianyang prefectural CCP committee's propaganda department and other advanced departments introduced their experience in conducting education at the meeting. Responsible persons of the provincial office on culture and education, the agricultural commission, CYL committee, culture bureau and other departments concerned spoke at the meeting. Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the meeting. (Huang Ming), director of the provincial CCP committee's propaganda department, made a summary speech.

The meeting held that in view of the practice in various localities in the past few months, the provincial CCP committee's decision on conducting patriotic socialist education in the rural areas with the "four adherences, three considerations and two oppositions" as the main content is imperative and correct. Through this education, the party's line, principles and policies on the rural areas can be more correctly understood and implemented and the agricultural production responsibility system can be further improved and stabilized. Through this education, we hope to effectively stop the evil practices in rural areas, consolidate and raise the standard of the party's grassroot organizations, and combine the masses' enthusiasm to become rich through labor with the superiority of the socialist system, thereby ensuring a healthy advance of agricultural production and all works in the rural areas along the socialist direction.

The meeting pointed out that the general requirements for conducting the education follows: First, it is necessary to penetratingly publicize the

party's rural economic policies and the government's relevant laws and decrees so that they are known to every household. Second, it is necessary to stop such evil practices in the rural areas such as smuggling, trading of smuggled goods, speculation and profiteering, stealing of state and collective property, unauthorized chopping of trees, gambling, feudal superstition, unauthorized use of land for private housing and mercenary marriage. Violators should be given due punishment. Third, it is necessary to educate, consolidate and reinforce party and government grassroot organizations so that the cadres can work with full vigor. Fourth, it is necessary to popularize, establish, perfect and stabilize various types of agricultural production responsibility systems and resolutely enforce the contract system. Fifth, it is necessary to formulate and put into effect various rules, regulations and village conventions. Sixth, it is necessary to promote agricultural production, planned parenthood and work in all fields.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'NANFANG RIBAO' DISCUSSING CRITICISM OF CRIME FIGHTER

HK230554 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

["NANFANG Forum" article by Man Tian [3355 1131]: "Analysis of So-Called 'Different Viewpoints'"]

[Text] "One will be in trouble if one is praised as an advanced person." This is not a natural or reasonable phenomenon under our socialist system, nor a phenomenon that facilitates the popularization of good things. On the contrary, this is a phenomenon that goes against the will of the people. Nevertheless, such phenomena do to some extent, occur here and there. One such example is that even the heroic woman fighter against smuggling, Comrade Zhuang Xiying, has been criticized by some people for her good feats.

At present, people in Guangdong Province and in many other areas throughout the country are praising and learning from Comrade Zhuang Xiying for her dauntless courage in fighting against economic crimes. However, it is strange that in Chaoyang County and even in the whole Shantou Prefecture, there are quite a few people who are making a hue and cry about their "different viewpoints" on the evaluation of Comrade Zhuang Xiying.

Some people are spreading the rumor that, "Zhuang Xiying had impure motives in fighting against smuggling activities." This "different viewpoint" has been fabricated by these people on the basis of the following allegation: The reason why Zhuang Xiying hated her boss, the former county postmaster Ma Zhenxing, stems from the fact that a few years ago when Zhuang's family was turned out of their house and could not find anywhere to live, Ma Zhenxing would not help Zhuang in solving her housing problem. They said that this prejudiced Zhuang against Ma Zhenxing and caused Zhuang to find fault with Ma Zhenxing.

This kind of "different viewpoint" is not something new. It is almost identical to the viewpoint that was advocated by the responsible person of the Shantou prefectural post and telecommunications office, who shielded and supported Ma Zhenxing in his smuggling activities and who retaliated against Zhuang Xiying. They are practically propagating the same viewpoints. According to a report in NANFANG RIBAO on 28 February, as far back as in

last February the responsible person of the Shantou prefectural post and telecommunications office said in his investigation report that, "the informer Zhuang Xiying is pursuing this for her own private ends...she is concocting a case against the Chaoyang County postmaster." In a more flustered and exasperated manner, Ma Zhenxing issued a loud cry and said, "Zhuang Xiying harbors some evil personal intentions...and should be punished as severely as possible." Shouldn't those comrades who are spreading the rumor about Zhuang Xiying's "impure motives" think things over and find what their stand really is and who they are helping?

In fact, a little analysis of the objective facts will easily show that it is completely groundless to find fault with Zhuang Xiying over her housing problem and to use this to prove that Zhuang had "impure motives."

The following is what has really happened: Long before Comrade Zhuang Xiying's housing problem occurred, when Ma Zhenxing continued to pay a salary to his daughter after her dismissal from the post and communications office, Zhuang Xiying frankly and directly criticized Ma Zhenxing out of her love and concern for a comrade. But Ma not only rejected her well-meaning criticism but began to hate her. Then he did a great many things to make it hard for Zhuang Xiying by abusing his power of office. For example, he refused to pay Zhuang's Sunday overtime premiums. He publicly alleged that Zhuang's family "could not rely on the organization to solve their housing problem. He also refused to pay her yearly, quarterly and monthly bonuses that she should have duly received. All these facts are undeniable evidence that prove that Ma Zhenxing abused his power of office to openly retaliate against Zhuang Xiying because Zhuang had criticized him. This proves that by turning things upside down and declaring that Zhuang Xiying "had harbored evil personal intentions" in exposing activities of smuggling and trafficking in contraband, both Ma Zhenxing and the responsible person of the Shantou prefectural post and telecommunications office were playing the trick of the guilty party filing the suit first. Is this not the truth? Those who see themselves as a people that hold "different viewpoints" on the evaluation about Comrade Zhuang Xiying must think things over and see the fact that at least what they are doing results in supporting these "evildoers" in filing suit against Comrade Zhuang Xiying.

Naturally, because Ma Zhenxing and his ilk's retaliation against Zhuang Xiying was carried out in an underhanded manner, it served to deepen Zhuang's understanding of Ma Zhenxing's personal characteristics and enabled her to see through him. She began to be more vigilant in observing his words and actions. That was why she paid special attention to his crimes in supporting activities of smuggling and trafficking in contraband and that was why she always kept a close watch on him. What was wrong in her doing so? It was precisely because of her inveterate hatred against evil that in very difficult conditions she could persist in steadfastly fighting against Ma Zhenxing and his ilk with the help of her family and with the help of the workers in the parcel room and thus finally succeed in exposing his crimes to the public. This precisely showed Zhuang Xiying's strong sense of responsibility for the interests of the party and people.

How can this be treated as having something to do with so-called "prejudice" or so-called "impure motives?" Should Zhuang Xiyong have winked at Ma Zhengxing's serious criminal activities or even succumb to collude with Ma after she suffered Ma's retaliation? Would she have been treated as having "pure motives" if she had done so?

"The newspapers did just in the same thing by propagating about rebels during the 'Great Cultural Revolution' in their about propagating Zhuang Xiyong now." This is another kind of so-called "different viewpoints."

It is very imperative for these people to review the "resolution on certain questions in the history of the party since the founding of the PRC" that was approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This great historical document clearly points out, "Practice has proved that the 'Great Cultural Revolution' was not and can never be, in any sense, a revolution or a social progress." It brought serious calamitous civil disorder to the party, the state and the people of all nationalities. The struggle to deal blows at serious economic crimes that we are carrying out at present is an important new form of class struggle in the socialist society of our country under the new historical conditions. Carrying out this struggle among CCP members and state personnel in order to preserve the purity of communism and fight against corruption is vital to the prosperity and survival of our party and nation. Enough! Only this alone proves how wrong it is to compare Zhuang Xiyong, a heroic fighter against corruption, to the rebels in the "Great Cultural Revolution." It is not necessary to mention many other reasons.

People should refute in a tit for tat manner these strange tales and absurd arguments that have been spread by some people in the name of "different viewpoints" and should teach everyone not to support such wrong viewpoints, thus we will open up the way for carrying out the activities of learning from Zhuang Xiyong.

Glory belongs to our heroic woman fighter Zhuang Xiyong!

CSO: 4005/825



SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HU SHENG DISCUSSES STUDY OF TAIPIING TIANGUO

HK231456 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Hu Sheng [5170 4939]: "Some Ideas on How To Deepen the Study of the History of Taiping Tianguo--Letter to a Friend"]

[Text] Editor's Note: This article was written by the author for the first issue of the TAIPIING TIANGUO ACADEMIC JOURNAL edited by the Taiping Tianguo Research Institute of Beijing. With the approval of the author and the journal, this paper enjoys priority in carrying it. [end Editor's Note]

Comrade X:

Your letter was received many days ago. Since I did not have well-considered opinions on the questions you raised to discuss with me, my answer has been delayed. Now that I have thought over the matter, I am still not sure whether what I am going to say will be appropriate.

In my opinion, it is quite necessary to strengthen and deepen the study of Taiping Tianguo on the basis of previous achievements.

In China, under the long-term rule of the feudal system, peasant wars frequently broke out, and the scale of the wars was usually very big. This is one of the characteristics of Chinese history. Although the Taiping Tianguo movement occurred at the time when China began to turn into a semifeudal, semicolonial society, it still bore many common characteristics of previous peasant wars. Some researchers feel that there are not enough materials for the study of Taiping Tianguo history. But, in comparison with other peasant wars, the materials for studying Taiping Tianguo history are very abundant. It is obvious that the study of Taiping Tianguo history will also be helpful for the study of many other previous peasant wars.

Taiping Tianguo was the first great struggle of the Chinese people after China entered the period of semifeudal, semicolonial society. Through the study of this struggle, we can see some inkling of the development of modern Chinese society and modern Chinese revolution. The profound study of Taiping Tianguo

History will help us see why China's revolution could not but be developed from the old democratic revolution to the new democratic revolution. We can also learn something about the characteristics of China's new democratic revolution. The profound study of this great revolution at the beginning of China's modern history will also be helpful for us to understand the role played by the peasants in modern Chinese history, in the old and new democratic revolutions and in our socialist revolution and socialist construction.

I think we can also comprehend the significance of studying Taiping Tianguo history from another aspect. Of course, Marxist history workers should study the whole course of the development of human history, but the stress should be laid on the study of the historical events at some critical historical turning points, which better reflect the complicated relations of class struggle. They are important links in the whole historical chain. Taiping Tianguo can be regarded as one of such links. By grasping these links, the whole chain of history can be better recognized. But this is not an easy job to do. Therefore, the guidance of Marxist theories and the Marxist way of scientific analysis are specially important. They are actually the best weapons for Marxist history workers. Bourgeois scholars both at home and abroad have given different views on the history of Taiping Tianguo. There are also differences among the researchers who are applying Marxist theories and method in the study. This shows that the history of Taiping Tianguo is very complicated. We must study the Marxist theories and methods and raise our ability of applying them through the study of Taiping Tianguo history. When we are able to correctly, clearly and scientifically analyze the problems in Taiping Tianguo history, the might of Marxism can also be felt.

Then, how do we deepen the study of Taiping Tianguo history and raise the level of our research work? This was the main question you raised in your letter.

At present, things seem to be like this: While a lot of materials have been accumulated, sufficient work has not yet been done to sort them out, to analyze and study them. As a result, different views and opinions have emerged and they are supported by almost the same materials.

Is it necessary to find and collect more materials? The answer is positive. If possible, we must collect as many materials as possible. Marxists should certainly possess all materials that can be possessed. However, I am afraid it is not correct to impute all the differences in views to the insufficiency of material. At least, quite a number of differences cannot be eliminated as soon as certain new material is discovered.

In my opinion, the most important thing is how to sift, analyze and study these materials, how to discard the less important (although not completely putting them aside) and select the most important and essential materials from the large quantity of complicated materials, how to see the essence through the complicated phenomena and how to take a realistic attitude toward various contradictions existing in the historical phenomena.

What the history workers have to study are concrete historical figures and events. If one rests content with the study of what a certain person did and the description of some concrete details of a certain historical

phenomenon, one can only do some textual research work. If one wants to make a sound judgment on the historical role played by a historical figure and give a sound explanation of the historical significance of a historical event, one should enter the stage of theoretical thinking. Just as was mentioned by Engels (his following remarks were made on the study of natural phenomena): "Without theoretical thinking, we cannot even relate any two natural things to each other or understand the connections between them." Engels continued: "The only problem here is whether the way of thinking is correct. Despising theory is obviously the very practical way of the naturalist and is, of course, incorrect thinking." ("Dialectics of Nature")

In our historical science circles, does there exist the trend of despising theoretical thinking? Does there exist the phenomena of naturalism (that is, the theory of willful thinking) and incorrect thinking? I think we cannot say no. So, I am afraid that it is necessary to stress the problem of studying theoretical thinking and correct thinking for the Taiping Tianguo researchers, as well as for those doing research in other historical spheres.

For this reason, historical researchers must study philosophy, study Marxist philosophy, study the theory and method of dialectical materialism and study the theory and method of historical materialism and historical dialectics. This is probably a most important and key link for raising our level of study. Raising the level of our research work actually means raising the level of the historical researchers.

Our historical research work must be built on a solid philosophic basis, and that is dialectical materialism and historical materialism. However, we cannot say that with a common philosophic basis, we are sure to come to a common conclusion on every concrete subject. We must advocate "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." Through contention, we may possibly be able to come to a common conclusion. "Dispute" without a common philosophic basis will find no common language and will not result in a common conclusion.

Of course, there are several ways to raise our ability in theoretical thinking. Although I deem the study of philosophy as a basic and indispensable way, I do not deny there are some other ways.

I suggest that historical researchers earnestly restudy some of Marx' and Engels' works on historical analysis, such as "German Peasant Wars," "The Class Struggle in France, 1848 to 1850," "German Revolution and Counter-revolution," and "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." ...I wonder whether you can spend some time on reading these works and discussing them in your work unit. I am sure that everyone has read these books, but as people also know, the understanding of the same proverb varies greatly between young people and those who have abundant experience of life. After having bitter experience in creation and study, restudying these works may result in a more profound understanding. Besides these most famous works,

the two founders of the proletarian scientific theory also left us many historical-political comments, which are well worth reading. For example, we can find in Volume 7 of the "Collected Works of Marx and Engels" "The Movement To Defend Imperial Constitution in Germany"; in Volume 9, Marx' "The British Rule in India," "The Future Results of British Rule in India," and "Lord Palmerston"; in Volume 10, Marx' "Revolutionary Spain"; in Volume 11, Marx' "Lord John Russell [4760 5060 5012 4790]," and in Volume 15, some short articles written by them on U.S. Civil War. Through the study of these works, we can see how the two great thinkers analyzed and commented on concrete people and events. It will be of great help for our study.

What I originally wanted to say was something about how to improve and deepen the study of the Taiping Tianguo. I am afraid I have strayed from the point and changed it into the discussion of ordinary historical research work.

Of course, I do not mean to say that people engaging in research on the Taiping Tianguo should put it aside for the time being and increase their ability in theoretical thinking first before they come back to the research of the Taiping Tianguo. No, even the ability to do theoretical thinking needs to be increased in practical work--in this case, concrete research work.

Some people say that although much research on the Taiping Tianguo has been done in past years, the scope of the research is still too narrow. I agree with this view. We are not just doing research work on the Taiping Tianguo but on the historical period of the Taiping Tianguo. Therefore, we should widen our field of vision in our research on the socioeconomic conditions of various localities throughout the country, the trends of various classes and strata, the state of the enemies of the Taiping Tianguo and relations with foreign countries during this period.

Although we may extend the scope of our research even further, I think that what we can and should do at present is to review and sum up the fruits of our research in order to write relatively more systematic works.

Other comrades say that in the past 30 years, many treatises, pamphlets and relatively thick books have been written but it is regrettable that there is not yet a multivolume history of the Taiping Tianguo. Since we mean to sum up the fruits of our research, we can gather some people together to write a multivolume history of the Taiping Tianguo.

It is possible for many units and individuals to write a multivolume history together, each writing a chapter in accordance with an agreed outline. But I think this method can only be used for writing reference books. If we can write a book that primarily collects and catalogues an abundant amount of confused data, it will also help to promote the work of the broad masses of research workers. But I expect to have one which is based on rich data and has ideological content, original views and the author's own style.

If there are some people with noble aspirations who will write a history of the Taiping Tianguo (either in one volume or in several volumes) that is not the simple accumulation of materials, but a book with relatively deep analyses of major problems during the Taiping Tianguo period, and whose analyses and syntheses are ably made though not completely "comprehensive," we will certainly welcome their books and appreciate their efforts. However, in my opinion, we can resort to another method. We can divide up this subject into a few themes and assign each theme to one writer to write a book on it. Examples of these themes would be: "Inception of the Taiping Tianguo" (about the social condition before the commencement of the Taiping Tianguo and about how the Taiping Tianguo began), "The Rural and Urban Policies of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom," "Taiping Revolutionary War" (in the main a history of military affairs), "Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and Capitalist Foreign Countries..." Maybe the themes should be even more specific. For example, "Shanghai During the Period of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom," "Jiangsu and Zhejiang Under the Taiping Reign..." Moreover, we do not require that all these books together form a comprehensive history of the Taiping Tianguo. Each writer will select what he thinks he is best suited to write about. Though he is only writing about a part of the history, he must take the whole history into account and through the part he writes about express his views on the whole history. On the other hand, because he only writes about a part of the history, he will be able to understand comparatively well and fully all the relative materials and he will be able to make a relatively complete check of all the existing opinions on relevant questions. Then he will be able to write on the theme in a more profound manner. As each writer writes his book independently, naturally, his opinions will not be identical with those of another. If there is a proper organization (such as a Taiping Tianguo Research Association) to make some readjustment of the work of all those who write about the themes selected by themselves, to ensure that no important aspects are omitted and to ensure that there will be no unnecessary repetition, the work will be done much more satisfactorily. Nevertheless, it is unnecessary to seek perfection and there will be nothing to blame if some repetition indeed occurs.

I think that if some writers complete five, eight or a dozen books on specific themes in the coming 3 to 5 years, then we can say that we have taken quite a great step forward in our research work on the Taiping Tianguo.

The above are my opinions written at random, which were evoked by your letter. I will treat it as an informal discussion with you.

CSO: 4005/825

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

COUNTRY TO ENROLL COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM OVERSEAS

OW120819 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Recently a XINHUA reporter interviewed a responsible person of the department concerned under the Ministry of Education with regard to the enrollment of college students from among Overseas Chinese and youths in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province.

Question: Will the work of drawing up the questions, the entrance examination and the screening of applications still be handled separately this year for Overseas Chinese and those in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province applying for admission to institutions of higher learning?

Answer: Yes. We have done so since 1980 on the basis of the characteristics of these applicants. The time for the work with regard to these applicants has always been earlier than the others. It will be the same this year. They can apply for Jinan [2555 0589] University, Huaqiao [Overseas Chinese] University or any other institution of higher learning.

Question: What qualifications are required of the applicants? When and how should they apply? When and where will the examination take place?

Answer: To qualify for application, the applicant must be a senior middle school graduate or have an equivalent educational background. In general, he must not be over 25 years old, but the maximum age limit is 28. Moreover, he must be well-behaved, in good health and unmarried.

Applications will be accepted from 6 to 10 June.

Overseas Chinese youths who meet the qualifications may submit to the Chinese embassies or consulates concerned their requests for entry into our country and, after approval is obtained, proceed with the entry formalities. Applications for admission may be filed at the following places: Guangzhou municipality, Guangdong Province (to be received by the Guangzhou Overseas Chinese Continuation School); Jimei town, Xiamen municipality, Fujian Province (to be received by the Jimei Overseas Chinese Continuation School); Dandong municipality, Liaoning Province (to be received by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of Dandong municipality); Hong Kong (to be handled by the China Travel Service in Hong Kong); and Macao (to be handled by the



China Travel Service in Macao). The examination is slated for 22-24 June. The locations for the examination are: Guangzhou municipality of Guangdong Province; Jimei town of Xiamen municipality, Fujian Province; and Dandong municipality of Liaoning Province.

Question: What subjects are included in the examination?

Answer: There are two different categories--one for those majoring in physical science, engineering, agriculture or medicine and the other for those majoring in literature or history. For the former category, the examination covers six subjects: politics, the Chinese language, mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign language. For applicants for medicine or biology specialties, the examination includes biology as an additional subject. For literature or history majors, the examination covers five subjects: politics, the Chinese language, history, geography and foreign language. For those who wish to major in economics, the examination includes mathematics as an additional subject. Salient features of applicants will be taken into consideration when screening them for admission, and for this purpose a proper method will be used in calculating examination scores. For example, examination scores in politics will only be used as a reference, while foreign language scores will be fully included in the total score.

Question: What treatment will be given to the successful applicants to institutions of higher learning?

Answer: According to current stipulations, they are entitled to free tuition and lodging and those among them who have economic difficulties may apply for people's grants.

Question: Will the students be allowed to take leave and go back to their original places of domicile during the period of schooling? May the students from overseas, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province seek employment on the mainland of China after their graduation?

Answer: In accordance with the policy of "freedom to come and go," they can go back to their original places of domicile within the authorized periods of leave and seek employment there after graduation. Students from overseas, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan who are willing to seek employment on the mainland of China after graduation will have jobs assigned them by the state.

Question: May the student applicants who want to prepare for the entrance examinations come to the mainland of China or its interior provinces to take up cultural study courses?

Answer: Yes, they may. There are a number of continuation schools set up in Guangzhou and Fujian for overseas Chinese. Those who are ready to take part in the entrance examinations and those who are disqualified as successful applicants may apply for admission to the continuation schools to take up high school refresher courses as they wish.

Question: In recruiting students of institutions of higher learning, will there be any preferential treatment given to returned Overseas Chinese youths and the dependent children of returned Chinese nationals who have settled down in the country?

Answer: Returned Overseas Chinese youths and dependent children of returned Overseas Chinese nationals who have settled down in this country must take part in the unified, nationwide entrance examinations for applicants to institutions of higher learning. They will have priority in enrollment over other examinees when they take up the examinations as other examinees do. There will be more preferential treatment given to those whose first choice is Jinan University or Huaqiao University.

CSO: 4005/825

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**ZHUANG SCRIPT**--Guangxi Regional People's Government recently proclaimed a revised program for the Zhuang script. This program was a joint effort of the Guangxi Minority Nationality Language Committee, the Nationalities Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and some language experts in the Central Nationalities College. The work of revising the program for Zhuang script was suspended for a long time when the "leftist" ideology prevailed. For people's convenience in study and use, all the Zhuang letters have been Latinized. The regional people's government issued a "circular on proclamation and implementation of the revised program for the Zhuang script," requiring people to do a good job in publication and popularization work. All previous seals and signboards will gradually be substituted by new ones with revised Zhuang script within this year. [HK280903 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82]

**NEI MONGGOL COLLEGE ENROLLMENT**--Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has begun its 1982 student enrollment work for higher educational institutions and secondary vocational schools. According to a plan formulated by the regional student enrollment committee, the region plans to recruit 7,558 college students this year, a 10-percent increase over the 1981 figure. Of these new students, 2,193 will be recruited for the higher educational institutions of outside provinces and municipalities and 5,365 students for our regional colleges and universities. The region plans to recruit 5,628 students for junior colleges and secondary vocational schools of both our region and outside provinces and municipalities. These new students will include 4,368 senior middle school graduates who will be enrolled by junior colleges and 1,260 junior middle school graduates who will be enrolled by secondary vocational schools. The region also plans to recruit 6,000 students for secondary normal schools throughout the region. The deadline for enrolling is from 7 to 13 May. The deadline for entrance examinations for higher education institutions is from 7 to 10 July and for junior colleges and secondary vocational schools, 12 to 15 July. [SK292218 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82 SK]

ZHUANG SCRIPT PROGRAM--GUANGXI RIBAO carries an editorial today to acclaim the proclamation and implementation of the revised program for the Zhuang script. It points out that this is a great event for the Zhuang nationality. The proclamation of the program is an important policy decision in implementing the party's policy on nationality work, the editorial says. In order to implement the program for Zhuang script, the editorial stresses, it is necessary to earnestly do a good job in political and ideological work and eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology on nationality linguistic work. It is necessary to take a correct attitude towards the implementation of the Zhuang script program and clarify the important significance and necessity of this work in the region inhabited by the Zhuang nationality. It is necessary to actively and steadily popularize the Zhuang script in the countryside, schools and organizations in the Zhuang-inhabited regions step by step and in a planned way. Party committees and people's government at various levels must warmly support this work and strengthen leadership over it, and cadres at various levels must set a good example in studying and popularizing the Zhuang script, so that the socialist spiritual and material civilization construction in the Zhuang-inhabited regions will be further promoted. [Text] [HK280919 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82]

NEI MONGGOL WORKERS EDUCATION--The regional education office recently held a forum on work of staff and workers institutions of higher education in Hohhot. The forum disclosed that the eight workers institutions of higher education have graduated about 3,000 specialists and experts for the state. A large number have become backbone forces in production, scientific research and teaching. There are still some problems requiring an immediate solution in the field of management, leading organs, teaching equipment and teachers at workers institutions of higher education. Qualified workers institutions of higher education should report to the Ministry of Education so that diplomas issued by these institutions can be recognized by the state. Beginning this year, workers institutions of higher education in Nei Monggol region will enroll students in accordance with a unified plan. [SK200956 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82 SK]

SHAANXI COMMENDATION RALLY CIRCULAR--The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee has decided to hold a rally in the fourth quarter of this year to commend model party branches and model party members and recently issued a circular, demanding that CCP organizations at all levels and all party members throughout the province quickly, universally and penetratingly carry out the activities of creating model party branches and striving to become model communist party members and greet the holding of the rally with outstanding achievements. The province must publicize and commend in various forms the model party branches and model party members who have been selected after assessment. The conditions for a model party branch are: 1) adhering to the four basic principles and actively publicizing and implementing the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, 2) spontaneously pursuing democratic centralism and carrying out collective leadership, 3) doing political and ideological work vigorously and closely

integrating with the masses, 4) putting the system and activities of an organization on a sound basis, and 5) being able to lead the cadres and the masses to accomplish all tasks in the course of building spiritual and material civilization. The conditions for a model party member are:

1) seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and seriously implementing the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, 2) abiding by party discipline and state laws, 3) wholeheartedly serving the people, 4) loyalty and honesty to the party, and 5) studying and working hard. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 20 Apr 82 HK]

CRIME, CORRUPTION MOVIES--A recently concluded national film editors' conference in Beijing pointed out that people like to see the plays and movies reflecting the reality of life and especially those exposing the dark things during the Cultural Revolution period, such as grafting of state property, embezzlement and bribery as well as the corrupt activities of high-level cadres. For example, "who Is the Strong," "A Shackled Man," [words indistinct] are all welcomed by people. The conference also revealed that people were afraid that this kind of play and movie would be banned. [Text] [OW031225 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 May 82]

MINORITY YOUTH GROUP--Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--A minority youth group of some 400 model workers and advanced youths of 45 nationalities from border areas, including Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Xizang, Guangxi, Yunnan, Fujian, Guangdong, Liaoning, Jilin, Gansu and Heilongjiang, arrived in Beijing for a visit on 28 April. Under the sponsorship of the State Nationality Affairs Commission, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Youth Federation, the visiting group was organized for the first time since the founding of the PRC to strengthen education in patriotism among minority youths and to promote unity among the people of all nationalities. The members of the group include workers, peasants and herdsmen as well as youths working in such fields as trade, finance, science and technology, culture, education and public health. During their stay in the capital, they will join Beijing youths in celebrating both the 1 May International Labor Day and the 4 May Youth Day. [OW021421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1626 GMT 28 Apr 82 OW]

ZHU DE BIRTH PLACE--Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee first secretary Tan Qilong, who is currently inspecting work in the old revolutionary bases in North Sichuan, visited Comrade Zhu De's birthplace at Maan commune in Yilong County on 1 May. He met Comrade Zhu De's relatives, took part in local tree-planting, and inspected the memorial hall of Comrade Zhu De's old residence, which is now under construction. In the evening he joined in May Day celebrations in Bazhong County, the center of the old Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet. [HK020642 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 82]

FLOATING POPULATION--A recent work meeting of the Ministry of Public Security discussed exclusively the problem of floating population. According to reports from various provincial public security departments, 93 percent of the floating population came from rural areas. Poor harvest, caused by natural disasters, and inadequate family labor force after the implementation of the household output quota system have made it difficult for the peasants to earn a living. They are forced to leave their homes and go out begging as a means to eke out an existence. Particularly in those cities and towns not open to foreigners, there are large numbers of people wandering about, causing a serious problem to public security. [Text] [OW031305 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 May 82]

YANAN FORUM ANNIVERSARY--WENXUE BAO on 29 April frontpaged an article by Ding Ling: "The Ins and Outs of the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." The writer said in the article: This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Yanan forum on literature and art. Talks by Chairman Mao at the forum will again trigger new discussions. On the basis of what I have experienced and understood, I would like to write down some fragments on the forum as an objective and honest record for my personal review and study and as reference for comrades who are doing research in the history of this period. [Text] [OW301401 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82]

GUANGZHOU OPERA--The combined Beijing and Shanghai Beijing opera troupe that has just performed in Hong Kong gave a performance in Guangzhou in the evening of 12 April. Present were Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wu Kehua, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units; and Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang and other leading comrades of the province and municipality. Also present was Wang Congwu, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, who is currently working in Guangzhou. [HK130207 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 12 Apr 82]

HEILONGJIANG TEACHERS EXAMINATION--Heilongjiang Province sponsored an examination for 220,000 unqualified nursery, primary and middle school teachers on 18 April. Those who pass the examination will be allowed to attend correspondence schools. Those who fail will be organized to study teaching program and materials so that they can qualify in 2 to 3 years. [SK200805 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Apr 82 SK]

YUNNAN STUDENT ENROLLMENT CONFERENCE--The Yunnan Provincial Education Department recently held a conference on the enrollment of students. The conference looked into the problems of and arranged for the enrollment of students in institutes of higher education and middle vocational schools in the province this year. This year, institutes of higher education plan to enroll about 7,200 students and middle vocational schools plan to enroll some 14,000 students in the province. About 5,900 of the 14,000 students will be enrolled in middle normal schools. On the whole, the number of students enrolled this



year is slightly more than last year. The conference demanded that enrollment departments at all levels resolutely implement the relevant principles, policies and regulations on the enrollment of students and, in close coordination with relevant departments, successfully complete the enrollment tasks in the province this year. [HK151427 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82 HK]

LIAONING NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION FORUM--The propaganda department of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial post and telecommunications bureau recently sponsored a forum on distribution of newspapers and periodicals in rural areas in Shenyang, urging all brigades to subscribe to newspapers and periodicals in the third quarter. The forum also urged production teams to subscribe to newspapers prior to the end of 1982. It disclosed that Liaoning Province has 2,100 newspapers and periodicals with 11 million copies in circulation. [SK200804 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82 SK]

GUANGXI BANS PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS--On 30 March, the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee and the Guangxi Regional People's Government issued a circular on implementing the "regulations on strictly prohibiting the import, duplicating, selling and broadcasting of reactionary, pornographic and obscene sound and video tape recording products" as promulgated by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. The circular called on party committees and government departments at all levels to adopt effective measures to implement the regulations. It said: We must conscientiously clean up all urban shops, street stalls, audio publishing units and book lending stalls that once were engaged in reactionary, pornographic and obscene products. Book lending stalls must have the approval of industrial and commercial administrative departments before doing business. Their books must be examined and approved by cultural departments prior to lending them to customers, otherwise their books may not be lent to customers. [HK151238 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 82 HK]

HEILONGJIANG TECHNICAL SCHOOLS--According to our reporters, in view of the fact that technical schools have developed relatively quickly in our province in the past few years, a considerably large number of them are unable to offer on-the-job training and conditions to run the schools are very poor, the provincial labor bureau has decided to spend 4 years on consolidating existing technical schools beginning this year. Our province has 233 technical schools. Only 20 percent meet the standards of first-class technical schools in leading bodies, variety of courses, specialized facilities, teacher qualifications, places for study, school buildings, funds, management, organization and school systems, scale and purpose of training. The remaining 80 percent of second and third class technical schools need to be consolidated immediately. The consolidation of technical schools should be focused on the issues of leading bodies, overall arrangements for technical schools, variety of courses, facilities and teacher contingents. At the same time, it is necessary to establish and improve factories attached to technical schools to

see that technical schools focus on teaching and that teaching focuses on practice. It is necessary to strengthen disciplines and maintain order in the teaching regime. During the consolidation, most technical schools will not enroll students or reduce the number to fulfill the workers' on-the-job training task. [Text] [SK260604 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 82]

GUIZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD DRIVE--According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, compilation of Guizhou's 1981 planned parenthood statistics was completed at the end of March. During the year the natural population growth rates declined in Duyun municipality, and Xifeng, Yuqing, Meitan, Fenggang, Zhengan, Jinzhi, Xingren, Liuzhi, Shunning, Puding, Dafang, Dejiang, Nayong, Luodian, Sandu and Zhijin counties and special zones. The population growth rate remained rather high in certain places. Fuquan, Shibing, Changshun, Taijiang, Ziyun, Zhijin and Wengan counties recorded growth rates of over 20 per 1,000. "Although the percentage of couples having only 1 child and of those taking out single-child certificates rose compared with 1980, while the percentage of couples having more than 1 child declined by 1.19 percent, the province still lags behind the national averages. The percentage of couples in Guizhou with more than one child is the highest in the whole country. Planned parenthood work cannot be relaxed for an instant." [HK160323 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Apr 82]

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May 28, 1982